MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

THE HEN FEVER IN ENGLAND.

It has been said that epidemics are always raging somewhere in the world. This fact probably holds good as it regards the epidemic facetiously called the "hen fever." It had a great run among us a few years ago, and then subsided, and as is the case in all reactions, the interest felt in *poultrydom* is now as much too low as it was during the above named time too high.

But there is yet in England what a yankee would cal. a raging fever of this type. According to the reports in the English papers of the premiums paid at the late exhibition of the Cattle Show of the Midland counties, hens and other varieties of poultry still stand on pretty high ground. The improvements made in consequence of these exhibitions and premiums have been very great. For instance, it is stated that a few years ago, a Dorking hen of seven lbs., was a large bird—this year there were exhibited ten pound hens of this breed. A Dorking cock was formerly marvellous at nine lbs.; now they are brought forward weighing eleven lbs. or more each, making the average 2 1-2 pounds per bird heavier than a few years since.

A twelve pound goose was once a marvel. At the last show, three birds in one pen weighed seventy-four lbs.—the gander himself weighing thirty lbs. A pen of four Aylesbury ducks weighed thirty-two lbs. Six pound ducks are common, whereas four pounds used to be the average.

In turkeys our friend John Giles and others, of Connecticut, can beat them. They boasted of turkeys at the Show that weighed seventeen and eighteen lbs. each, and that three in one pen weighed no less than sixty-eight lbs., while in Connecticut, thirty and forty pound turkeys are getting to be quite com mon.

Now for the prices which is stated by the editor to be the legitimate trade in first class fowls for breeding, apart from the mere fancy and fabulous dealing created by the late poultry keeping mania. A Dorking cock and three hens were sold for £31.10 ($152,50); a pen of Polish were sold for 15 guineas, and several were sold for 10 guinea. Three pens of Cochin Chinas brought 15 guineas each; a pen of turkeys 15 guineas each; a pen of geese 15 guineas each, and several pens, 10 guineas each.

In regard to Cochin Chinas, the report says that they are recovering from their unmerited neglect of latter years—that after having been run up to fantastic prices and then as extravagantly ridiculed, are now taking the position which their really valuable properties demand.

Thus it would seem that what we should call a hen fever has become chronic and is the legitimate and usual state of the trade. But there is a cause for this in the great demand in their markets for poultry and eggs. It is estimated that notwithstanding the great number of eggs produced in England, as many as 700 millions are also imported into the country to supply the demand. Hence it is an object to obtain the best breeders to supply this enormous demand, saying nothing of the fancies which always demand greater prices than the merely useful. Who says there is no hen fever in the world?

OFFICERS OF THE U. S. AG. SOCIETY.

The United States Agricultural Society held their annual meeting in Washington, on 12th inst., which continued three days. By the reports of which we see that it was well attended, and there were some spirited discussions. The last show at Chicago, was a decided success. The receipts amounted to $33,000.

The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Henry Wager of Western New York.

Vice Presidents—N. B. Cloud of Alabama; Sylvester Mowry, Arizona; Thos. H. Collins, Indiana; A. W. McKee, California; H. A. Dyer, Connecticut; A. G. Fuller, Dacotah; John Jones, Delaware; W. W. Corcoran, D. C.; S. A. Mallory, Florida; Richard Peters, Georgia; S. A. Buckmaster, Illinois; Legrand Byington, Iowa; W. F. M. Arny, W. L. Underwood, Kentucky; J. D. B. DeBow, Louisiana; John Brooks, Mass.; Jas. H. McHenry, Maryland; Ezekiel Holmes, Maine, N. H. Harrison, Miss.; Henry Ledyard, Mich.; H. M. Rice, Minnesota; J. R Barrett, Missouri; H. F. French, N. H.; Geo. Hartshorn, N. J.; B. P. Johnston, N. Y.; Man. A. Otero, New Mexico; W. T. Brown, Nebraska; H. K. Burgwyn, N. C.; F. G. Carey, Ohio; J. H. Lane, Oregon; A. Clemments, Penn.; Elisha Dyer, R. I.; F. W. Alston, S. C.; Thos. Affleck, Texas; Wm. H. Hooper, Utah; Fred. Holbrook, Vermont; W. A. Spencer, Virginia; T. W. Hoyt, Wisconsin; Isaac I. Stevens, Washington Territory.

Executive Committee—Benj. M. Huntington, N. Y.; John McGowen, Penn.; Fred. Smyth, N. H.; John Merryman, Md.; Horace Capron, Ill.; J. M. Cannon, Iowa; Josiah W. Ware, Virginia. *Ex Officio*—Marshall P. Wilder, Tench Tilghman, Benj. Perley Poore.

Treasurer—B. B. French of D. C.

Secretary—Benjamin Perley Poore of Mass.

THE FARMER AND GARDENER.

We don't recollect that we have noticed a new Monthly with the above title, published in Philadelphia, and edited by M. Spangler. If we have, no matter we will mention it again. Friend Spangler was formerly connected with the publication of the Pennsylvania *Farm Journal*, which was an excellent and useful journal, and never ought to have been discontinued. The present work is a quarto, full of agricultural and horticultural matter, and offered at the low price of $1 per year. It deserves success, and if it does not receive it Pennsylvania ought to be ashamed of herself.

☞ The proceedings of the Board of Agriculture will curtail for the present our usual variety of agricultural matter upon this page.

HINTS ABOUT STORING CABBAGE.

It may be a little out of season to say anything about storing or preserving cabbages for winter at a time when winter is in full blast, and all cabbages not taken care of are well buried in snow or frozen harder than granite. But we have been asked the question recently by a subscriber, and perhaps he, if nobody else will like to hear about the business, and remember long enough to avail himself of the information another cabbage season.

In the first place, we will take care of those cabbages that have not formed heads, or are so loose that they are not exactly suitable to house and preserve for winter use. These may be made to head pretty well during the winter, so as to be good in the spring. This may be done in the following manner. Dig a trench in a dry, sandy situation where there is no chance for the water to stand. Dig it about a foot deep. You may lay a little straw or a board on the bottom—a board is best, or you may do without either. Then pull up the cabbages by the roots, draw the leaves together and place them root up in the trench. A layer of straw may be pressed in on each side. Then place two boards lengthways of the trench, with their top edges bearing against each other so as to form a roof. Over these throw a layer of earth so as to bury all up. Early in the spring open them, and if no water has got in during the winter the most of them will be found to have formed good heads.

Now for those that formed good heads in the fall, and which you wish to preserve for use in the winter. We always pull them up instead of cutting them off, and stand them together on their roots in a cool cellar. This is all that is usually necessary. We have recently seen a communication in the *Cultivator* from Levi Bartlett, the veteran farmer and experimenter of New Hampshire in regard to "storing cabbages for winter use," which reads thus:

"In the autumn of 1857, I packed a barrel and a Havana sugar-box full of cabbage heads and white moss, and then placed them in a warm cellar. The cabbages kept sound and good into March, when some of them began to decay; however, a portion of them kept well into late in April.

Last autumn I again packed my cabbages in moss, such as is used by nurserymen in packing trees, &c. These were kept in my barn until partially frozen, and then the box and barrels were covered with straw, and kept in a slightly frozen state till into April. Any time when wanted for use they were come-at-able, and by immersing the heads in a bucket of water, the frost would be entirely removed in course of an hour or two, and the cabbage were fresh and crisp as when packed. I find this a far preferable way of keeping cabbages to that of setting them out in my warm, damp cellar, where they are liable to decay, and give off a very offensive odor. If buried head downwards out-doors, they cannot be conveniently got at till spring."

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

We have received, through the politeness of James Richardson, Esq., of Montreal, who is one of the assistant Geologists of the Canadian Geological Survey, Reports showing the progress made in this survey during the years 1853-4-5 and 6, and also the report of the progress made in 1857.

We see by these reports that the Province is to receive a thorough survey. The chief Geologist and director of it is Sir Wm. E. Logan, who has under him some ten or a dozen experienced assistants. The report is accompanied by several Geological maps or charts of the several districts examined, and the report evinces great patience and skill in scientific research and chemical analysis. By this means, the Canadas are having their mineral wealth and natural resources unfolded, and they are thus not only ascertaining the existence and amount of mineral riches not before known, but by making it public in these reports, they elevate their country in the estimation of both the scientific and commercial world. We hope our State will not be backward in recommending and finishing the survey of our own territory. The surveys of both territories, joining as they do, will thus enhance the value of each.

MULCHING EVERGREENS.

William Bright, an experienced nurseryman near Philadelphia in a communication to the "Farmer and Gardener," says that all evergreens or ornamental trees should be heavily mulched with litter, leaves, tan bark or charcoal, for two or three years after transplanting them, both in summer and winter. Indeed he says the mulching may be continued many years with great advantage.

A BONED TURKEY.

For this purpose you must have a fine, large, tender turkey; and after it is drawn, and washed and wiped dry, lay it on a clean table, and take a very sharp knife, with a narrow blade and point. Begin at the neck, then go round the shoulders and wings, carefully separate the flesh from the bone, scraping it down as you proceed. Next loosen the flesh from the breast, and back, and body; and then from the thighs. It requires care and patience to do it nicely, and to avoid tearing or breaking the skin. The knife should always penetrate quite to the bone scraping loose the flesh rather than cutting it. When all the flesh is completely loosened, take the turkey by the neck, give it a pull and the whole skeleton will come out entire from the flesh, as easily as you draw your hand out of a glove. The flesh will then fall down a flat and shapeless mass.

With a small needle and thread carefully sow up any holes that have accidentally been torn in the skin. Have ready a large quantity of stuffing made of bread, butter and eggs, seasoned to the taste, with sweet marjoram, sage, parsley, onions or shalots, mix the whole together. With this filling, proceed to stuff the turkey; fill full every part and then sew up the body. And with spit, skewers and tape, put the turkey in its usual shape.

Bake three hours or more, basting it occasionally with sweet butter. Make a gravy of the giblets, chopped and stewed, add the dripping of the turkey, (skim off the fat), enrich it with a glass of white wine, and beaten yolks of eggs, stirred in just before you take it from the fire. Large fowls may be dressed as above, also a young pig.—*N. H. Journal.*

For the Maine Farmer.

LETTERS FROM THE PROVINCES.—No 16.

Mr. Editor:—Those of your readers who have passed along by the Provinces, on their European tours, and perhaps touched at Halifax, must not infer from what they saw of the country from the steamer's deck between Mt Desert and Cape Race, that all is barrenness and desolation. Far far back in the interior are broad acres of fertile land, comfortable and even beautiful cottage houses, and thriving rural villages, not a few.

In travelling on the direct mail route from Halifax to St. John, N. B., a great many pleasant country villages, with their tall spires pointing heavenward are passed, each of which intimates to the traveler contentment, industry and competency as the daily portion of the people. But, were I compelled to select from them all a location for my future residence, I think now, I should select Sackville, N. B., as the most desirable for a quiet, country seat.

This pleasant country town is situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, directly opposite to Amherst, N. S., and must, I think from its favorable location, be a very healthy place. It is indeed a country village, extending parallel with the great Tantamar Dykes, eight or ten miles; and nearly the whole way at short distances, there are large, and some of them really elegant dwellings, with stores, shops, and churches interspersed as convenience requires. The upland soil is of a light loam, and in a few instances highly cultivated. The want of a good agricultural paper is seen at once, upon entering this very pleasant village. One hundred *Maine Farmers* weekly distributed and thoroughly read in this one town would add ten per cent. in two years to the farming wealth of the place. This is "mine opinion," for which I would give my reasons if space would allow. There is a small weekly paper, called the *Borderer*, published here, and many periodicals from abroad are taken, and extensively read, no doubt, as the people appear to be well posted up in the general news of the day—political, religious and scientific—still, it is very evident that they have not yet commenced their first lessons in scientific agriculture!

I noticed a few small vessels on the stocks, just enough to indicate that this branch of business is, to some extent attended to. But farming is the principal business. A steamer from St. John runs to this place, and in time, the Main Trunk Rail Road through the provinces will pass through this village, and then Sackville will occupy a place on the map that will be read and known beyond the borders of its own charter.

Upon a rising ground, just in the rear of the main street, are situated the large and somewhat imposing buildings of the "Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy," one of the best, if not the very best educational institutions in this country. I spent several hours in visiting its different departments, and conversed freely with the principal and pupils upon the system of instruction, management, government, &c., and left under the conviction that the Methodists of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia need not send their sons and daughters to England nor to the States to be educated, for they have an Institution of their own equal to any they will find abroad! Surely, were I a Methodist, I should feel that I had a perfect right to feel proud of Mt. Allison Academy.

The buildings are commodious, and every way adapted to the purposes for which they were intended. The original edifice stands alone by itself, and is now occupied by the boys, who study, board, and lodge under the same roof, under the special charge of Rev. Mr. Pickard, assisted by a staff of five teachers. About one hundred boys belong to this department.

The "female branch" of the establishment, is in a new and more spacious building, situated upon an opposite rise of ground, some fifty rods distant. This department is under the charge of Rev. Mr. Allison, and Mrs. Allison, assisted by a board of teachers every way competent to give instruction in all the branches ever taught in our best academies. About one hundred and twenty misses belong to this department. Near this building is the chapel for religious purposes, lectures, exhibitions, &c. &c. For a sectarian institution, the rules and requirements are as liberal as could be expected. Pupils are required to attend the chapel on Sabbath mornings, but during the remaining part of the day, they are allowed to attend church where their parents shall elect. This, surely is liberal enough to satisfy every reasonable parent. Mr. Pickard has the reputation of being a superior disciplinarian; and hence, many unruly boys are sent to him to be reduced to order and good behavior. His mode of government, however, is kind and parental. I know of no school in the Provinces more worthy of their patronage which it liberally receives, than this one, and the confidence of all who have sons and daughters to educate. Outside of my own sect, I know of no institution, even in the States, to which I would sooner send a son or daughter than to *Mount Allison Academy*. This is my opinion, formed after a pleasant interview with the Principals, and a thorough inquiry into its internal arrangements, &c. G.

For the Maine Farmer.

PROFITABLE SHEEP.

Mr. Editor:—Mr. Warren N. Atwood of Orrington, Me., wintered last winter, four ewe sheep, from which he raised nine lambs, one ewe having three ram lambs, two of which he sold early in the summer for $24 a piece, and the other in the fall for $4, the dam of the three yielding six pounds of wool, which he sold for 33½ cts. per pound, thus making the product of one sheep in one year, $10,50. Truly yours,

A. D. Atwood.

Orrington, Jan. 14, 1860.

BUTTER AND CHEESEDOM.

O. E. Hannum, of Streetsboro, Portage county, Ohio, thinks our recent account of 20 cows making 800 pounds of butter and 4000 pounds of cheese in a year, in Hamilton county, N. Y., a small yield. He says: "I have sold the present season from 22 cows 1100 pounds of butter and 9350 pounds of cheese, besides supplying a family of eight persons." He has averaged this for ten years, and feeds nothing but hay and grass. His farm contains 115 acres, including a wood lot. He has summered 20 head of cattle, 2 horses and 16 sheep, and cut between 50 and 60 tons of hay. —*Springfield Republican.*

State Agricultural Society.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GRAIN CROPS.

The Committee on Grain Crops have attended to the duty assigned them, and have awarded the premiums as herewith presented. In justice to many who made entries on the Secretary's book, the committee wish to state, that quite a number of those entries were not accompanied by the proper statements which the laws of the State provides shall be made; some statements were so imperfect as not to convey sufficient information to the committee to enable them to arrive at an intelligent decision on the merits or demerits of the crop in question, and some were totally deficient. Had it been otherwise, the direction of some of the awards might have been materially changed.

The committee take pleasure in calling the attention of farmers to the statements of William Grinnell, on corn crop; Thomas J. Trask, on barley; and D. C. Williams, on winter rye—which, for explicitness and fairness, are worthy of imitation by future competitors. The committee would be glad to see the statement of D. C. Williams, describing the process of cultivating his crop of winter rye on land which had been cropped for twenty years, published with this report, that our farmers may learn that it is possible, on suitable soil, to produce a paying crop of this grain without manure. The committee believe that a large amount of cash has been saved by the increased quantity of grain produced in our State the past season. Barley, oats and buckwheat have been successfully cultivated; and *wheat*, although a small breadth was sown, produced, generally, a remunerating crop; and all together have enabled the farmer to supply himself with bread, and feed for his stock, without a resort to other States to that extent which has been customary.

Daniel Lancaster,
J. M. Carpenter.

The following are the awards of the committee:

To Wm. Grinnel, Exeter, for best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of Indian corn at least expense, on not less than one acre, $15; to Thos. J. Twycross of Dresden, for second best, $10.

To Thos. J. Trask, Jefferson, for best conducted experiment, largest crop of barley at least expense, on one acre plowed land, $8; Wm. Grinnell, Exeter, second best, $5.

To D. C. Williams, Readfield, for best conducted experiment on rye, one acre, $8.

To B. R. Stevens, Unity, best experiment on oats, $5; Thos. J. Twycross, Dresden, $3.

The following is the statement of D. C. Williams of Readfield, in regard to his crop of rye, on which was awarded the first premium of the Maine State Agricultural Society in 1859:

"My crop, consisting of 28¼ bushels of 59 pounds to the bushel, was grown on one acre. The soil upon which it grew was deep sandy loam—no rocks or clay—of dark yellow color, and about two feet in depth; fine and easy to be worked. The land was cleared twenty years ago and planted to corn on the burn, and in the September or October following was sown to winter rye—both crops being excellent. It was laid down to grass with the rye crop and mowed for sixteen years successively, without any dressing. In 1858, this acre was broken and planted to potatoes, without dressing—producing 150 bushels of French white potatoes; harvested the first of September, '58. The ground was then plowed 8 or 9 inches deep with a team of one yoke of oxen and one of steers—occupying 1½ days. It was harrowed 13th of September, and sown the same day—harrowed once before sowing and twice afterwards—no dressing of any kind being used. The amount of seed used was 1¾ bushels of white winter rye, sown dry. This being more than the usual quantity of seed, the grain did not parch, but grew tall, with long heads well filled. It was harvested the last days of July—being reaped and shocked in the field, where it stood from two to three weeks; then housed until the last of September, when it was thrashed with a flail. The items of expense are: the plowing and harrowing of land, seed and sowing same, harvesting and threshing—as per schedule following. The value of the grain, at my residence, is seven shillings per bushel.

The cost of growing the same and its value, are as follows:—

Dr.	Crop of Winter Rye.		Cr.
To Plowing,	$5 00	By 28¼ bu. at 7s.,	$33 05
Sowing,	2 00	2500 straw, at $6 per ton, for scythe wrapping,	7 50
Harvesting and housing,	4 00		
Threshing and cleaning,	5 00		
1¾ bushels seed,	2 05		
Interest on land, $20 per acre,	1 20	Deduct cost,	$40 55 19 25
	$19 25	Profit,	$21 30

D. C. Williams."

A GOOD HEIFER.

Messrs. Editors:—It is a common remark, when speaking of Devon stock, that "they are very pretty, but too small for beef cattle." Now I wish to give the readers of the *Cultivator* the dead weight of a three-fourths blood Devon heifer, slaughtered the fifth day of December last, being four years old last spring.

Weight of hide	91 lbs.
" " tallow	66 "
" " fore quarters	305 "
" " hind quarters	348 "
Total	810 "

She dropped her first and only calf, the last of March, 1857, when she was two years old, and was milked up to the first of last August, having had no extra feed besides hay and grass, till about the first of October last, when I commenced giving her a few apples, a little green corn, and for the last four or five weeks I gave her some eight or ten bushels of potatoes with a little corn meal—not over one bushel. She probably would have had more tallow had she not been in calf, to calve the first of March next.

The beef sold readily in this town and vicinity for seven dollars per hundred. If any one has done better with any other breed, under no more favorable circumstances, I should be glad to hear.

E. M. Dunbar.

—*Boston Cultivator.*

It is never profitable to breed inferior animals of any kind; we would not have them about—at least not longer than will require to effect improvement.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

The members of the State Board of Agriculture assembled at their accustomed room in the Capitol, and were called to order by the Secretary.

Robert Martin, Esq., of Androscoggin, was chosen Chairman *pro tem.*

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Wasson of Hancock, Cushman of Aroostook, and Dill of Franklin, was appointed to examine credentials, who subsequently reported that a quorum was present.

The Board then proceeded to the choice of officers, with the following result:

President: Hon. Isaac Reed.
Vice President: John F. Anderson Esq.
Secretary: S. L. Goodale Esq.
Messenger: Francis Fuller.

Mr. Reed returned his thanks to the Board for the honor conferred upon him, and accepted the position assigned him.

Mr True suggested, that as the Legislature had provided a case for the use of the Board, in which would be preserved its books, papers, and specimens, it would be necessary that some one be selected to take care of it.

Mr. Martin moved that a committee of three be appointed to consider the subject. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Martin, True, and Wa son were appointed.

The committee subsequently reported a recommendation that the Board elect one of its members as Cabinet Keeper and Librarian, and recommended the choice of N. T. True of Oxford. The report was accepted, and Mr. True was elected.

On motion of Mr. Martin, it was ordered that all committees appointed by the Board, be nominated by the President.

On motion of the same gentleman, a committee of three was ordered to be raised, to constitute a Business Committee. Messrs. Martin, Chamberlain, and Dill were appointed.

On motion of Mr. True, it was ordered that a portion of each morning's session be occupied in hearing reports of the last year's transactions of the several societies—to be submitted in alphabetical order.

On motion of Mr. Drummond, the rules and orders of last year were adopted for the government of the Board.

Mr. Wasson introduced the following resolve:

Resolved, That the interests of Agriculture demand that a report of our discussions, both in regular and informal meetings, be published in pamphlet form, for general distribution.

The resolve on motion of Mr. Wasson, was laid on the table and three o'clock P. M. assigned for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. True, a Business Committee for Informal Meetings was raised, consisting of Messrs. True, Chamberlain, and Martin.

Mr. Martin urged members to present their topics for discussion at as early a moment as practicable.

Adjourned till afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Martin, a Committee on Elections was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wasson, Dill and Cushman.

Mr. Wasson, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that the following persons were present, claiming seats as members of the Board of Agriculture:

Members.	P. O. Address.	Society.
(Term expires January, 1861.)		
John F. Anderson,	Ss. Windham,	Cumberland County.
George A. Rogers,	Topsham,	Sagadahoc County.
W. E. Drummond,	Winslow,	North Kennebec.
S. L. Goodale,	Saco,	York County
Daniel Lancaster,	Farmingdale,	South Kennebec.
Wm. H. Wilmot,	Harlin d,	East Somerset.
Elijah B. Stackpole,	Kenduskeag,	West Penobscot.
N. T. True,	Bethel,	Oxford County.
(Term expires January, 1862.)		
Seward Dill,	Phillips,	North Franklin.
E. L. Richmond,	Atkinson,	Piscataquis.
Ashur Davis,	South Solon,	North Somerset.
Albert Noyes,	Bangor,	Bangor Horticultural.
Hugh Porter,	Pembroke,	Washington County.
J. S. Chandler,	New Sharon,	Franklin County.
Joel Bean,	Presque Isle,	North Aroostook.
W. C. Hammatt,	Howland,	North Penobscot.
Alfred Cushman,	Golden Ridge,	Penob & Aroos. Union.
Samuel Wasson,	Franklin,	Hancock County.
(Term expires January, 1863.)		
Isaac Reed,	Waldoboro,	Lincoln County.
Albert Moore,	North Anson,	West Somerset.
David Cargill,	E Winthrop,	Kennebec County.
Robert Martin,	West Danville,	Androscoggin County.
Calvin Chamberlain,	Fairfield,	Maine State.
John Moulton,	Porter,	West Oxford.
Wm. D. Haynes,	Madison Centre,	Somerset Central.
David Norton,	Montville,	Waldo County.
Warren Percival,	Vassalborough,	Penob. & Horticultural.

[The names of the members from the East Somerset and North Penobscot societies were not reported by the committee, but it is convenient to include them in this published report.]

The report was referred to the Committee on Elections. Subsequently this committee reported that all persons claiming seats were entitled to them except the member from the Pomological and Horticultural Society; upon that case the committee wished to leave the decision to the Board. That Society had not complied with all the requirements of the Revised Statutes, ch. 58, sect. 1.

Considerable discussion occurred in the Board on this matter, it being contended that while, technically, the requirements of the statute were not complied with, yet that, in fact, the Society had fairly entitled itself to the right of representation. If the Society had really, as it sought to do, merged its annual exhibition with that of the State Society, it would have been legally entitled to representation. To effect the mergement, it was necessary to obtain the assent of the President and Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of 1859. That assent, though applied for, was not given, although it was not formally refused.

Mr. Goodale said, that since it had been represented by responsible persons, that the Pomological Society would have had an exhibition and awarded premiums but for the fact that the State Society occupied its field of operations last year and absorbed its energies, it would now seem that the Society was in a condition which entitled it to encouragement. And if it was the sense of the Board that the President and Secretary ought to have given their assent, when requested, he would be disposed to treat the Society in all respects the same as if that assent had been granted. For the purpose of testing the sense of the Board on this point, he moved the passage of a resolution declaring that that assent ought to have been given.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 to 11, the vote being taken by ballot.

The subject was then set aside to give place to the regular assignment for the hour, which was the subject of the resolution introduced in the morning by Mr. Wasson, concerning the publication of the reports of the proceedings of the Board.

That resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Wasson, Martin, and Stackpole were appointed a committee to present the resolution to the Committee on Agriculture of the Legislature.

Mr. Martin, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions for discussion, to be followed by others which the committee would introduce at the proper time:

1. *Resolved*, That while knowledge is valuable in proportion as it aids in gaining a livelihood, it becomes us as an agricultural people to seek for our children such instruction as will best qualify them to make an intelligent application of labor to the purposes of life.

2. *Resolved*, That carefully conducted experiments in agricultural operations tend to progress by unfolding natural laws, and revealing to us those principles which are the foundation of all science in the art of husbandry, or on the due observance of which our success essentially depends.

3. *Resolved*, That the completion of the geological survey of the State is demanded by every department of industry, and that when resumed it should be prosecuted as an agricultural survey.

4. *Resolved*, That the subject of fencing demands the careful investigation of this Board.

5. *Resolved*, That the need of veterinary science in Maine is such as to demand earnest effort to secure its benefits.

6. *Resolved*, That the interests of our agricultural societies would be promoted by the appointment of visitors to each show.

7. *Resolved*, That the Board recommends to the several societies in the State to offer liberal encouragement for the introduction and keeping of thorough-bred animals.

Mr. True, from the Committee on Business Arrangement for Informal Meetings, reported the following Topic for discussion this evening:

"What measures can be adopted to secure an uniform annual profit in farming?"

Mr. True also reported the following Topic for discussion at the informal meeting on Thursday evening:

"On the composition of soils and application of manures."

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Evening—Informal Meeting.

The Board assembled in informal meeting to discuss the question: "What measures can be adopted to secure an uniform annual profit in farming?"

Mr. Porter said it had been expected of him to address the Board on this topic, but indisposition would prevent him from saying more than that he found his most profitable means of securing farm profits in systematic industry. He was a *worker*—a hard worker. He took his land in a primeval condition, cleared it, subjected it to thorough tillage, and kept it in active motion by the plow and the harrow; and he employed in farming all the most approved agricultural implements. He also knew how to handle and apply manures—was familiar with composting. He always had good crops, and believed every farmer could make his business profitable.

At a subsequent stage in the discussion, Mr. P. said he loved farming. He had raised a large family, and done pretty well for them, from the avails of farming. Farming, properly conducted, was sure to pay.

In reply to a question of Mr. Goodale, he said the Grubber was an implement fast coming into use in his section. It reached farther into the soil than the cultivator or hoe, pulverizing the soil to the depth of 18 or 20 inches, and mixing in the manures. Those for four horses, as well as for two, were employed, and he had experienced no difficulty from their clogging.

Mr. P., in commenting upon the suggestion of Mr. Anderson that farmers should pursue some one part of farming as a leading feature, said that the successful pursuit of one branch carried with it success in others. To till successfully you must have manures, and to get manures you must keep stock, &c. It was true, different localities caused particular products to be more liberally cultivated than others. In his vicinity, the farmers did best with root crops, vegetables, butter and cheese.

Mr. P. was surprised to find so many farmers resorting to other employments in winter to complete their winter supplies. Farming, properly conducted, would always insure a good winter's store. But the farmer should be loyal to his calling and pursue it, as he did, with a love for it.

Mr. Goodale asked if there had of late been much improvement in stock raising in Washington county.

Mr. Porter replied affirmatively. The preferred kind was the North Devon, which stood the cold better than the Durhams. Though the cows were not so abundant milkers in summer, they were yet more uniform, and their milk was richer. The Devons were not expensive livers.

Mr. Anderson said the member from Washington had, in a few words, indicated the secret of his success. He was a "worker"—a worker, too, who had faith in his pursuit Faith and works, in proper unison, had made him a successful farmer, and Mr. A. agreed that the same agencies would make any farmer successful.

The faith referred to, would bring in another agency whose value it would be hard to limit, and that was Education. The farmer should not only avail himself of the most approved agricultural implements, but of the knowledge which thinkers and experimenters had developed for the use of mankind. With this hint, Mr. A. would pass to the suggestion, that as farming was really a very comprehensive pursuit,—so much so that no one man could hope to master all its departments,—it was wise to apply the principle of a division of labor—for each one to give his chief attention to the mastery of knowledge on some one of its many features. Acting upon this plan, he had adopted stock raising as his specialty; and all other branches, on his farm, were made subsidiary to that. In prosecuting stock raising, he had started with a theory and worked steadily on in accordance with it. Every man should work systematically. In regard to stock, he should select those breeds that are found, *upon experiment*, to be best adapted to the locality. When you can see that success attends the raising of particular kinds above others, let the circumstance govern your husbandry. See that your animal has a sufficient coat of hair to enable it to endure your winter. See that it can stand a short pasture during the summer drouths. See, also, that it can move about in such season and get its food without losing flesh. Regard should be had, also, to the market. If beef is in most demand, select your breeds with reference to beef; if milk, select with reference to that.

Mr. Bean said he had been chosen to succeed one of the best of agriculturists, but at so late a day as to preclude much preparation for discussion here. But he had lived in Aroostook twenty years, and all he knew of agriculture he had learned there. The point which he would enforce as first in importance, was this: to preserve the value of the soil. To take from the soil more than was returned in the shape of manures, was a too common error. The land in Aroostook was mostly new. The methods of dealing with it were sufficiently familiar. To fell the trees, to burn, and clear, and sow in season to secure a good crop, involved nothing mysterious. But a virgin soil is apt to be regarded as inexhaustible. He had not fallen into this error, but had always made a point to restore to the richest soil, in manures, as much as he exhausted it by crops. A rigid observance of this rule, together with that other indicated by the word "work," had enabled him to secure ample crops and make farming profitable. The crops in Aroostook were, this year first-rate, except corn, of which there was not much planted. Wheat was particularly good.

Mr. Moulton thought well of each farmer favoring some one branch of farming as a leading feature. He had chosen orcharding for his. He loved farming, and had confidence in it. It pleased him to have others make a similar declaration. Our young men were too apt to think slightly of farming. He knew of eight or ten good farms in a town near him being offered for sale, because the owners were too old to manage them and the boys too fond of seeking their fortunes abroad in other pursuits. He was not pleased to observe that the young ladies often shared the error of the young men. The error should be eradicated. The farmer should not regard his pursuit as below any of the professions, but should hold himself to be the peer of any in the land. He believed in agricultural education also. He knew of several poor young men who recently served an apprenticeship in Massachusetts and came here to Maine to obtain extraordinary success in farming, as the result of their education.

In respect to orcharding, he would say, that he commenced thirty-five years ago. He prepared a nursery and set aside five acres of land with a view to embarking largely in the pursuit. As a preliminary, he sought counsel of his friends. Of some twenty-one whom he consulted, all but one advised him to abandon the idea. They told him that if he succeeded in the outset, he would soon be overcome by competition, such was the readiness of Yankees to crowd in upon any enterprise that promised to remunerate an experimenter. But, in fact, there was no market, and if he would go ahead with his orchard, they insisted he should devote it mainly to sweet apples, for the purpose of feeding to cattle and hogs. One man, the late Mr. Cole, took a hopeful view of the subject, and had the sagacity to foresee that the market for apples would widen with their production. Mr. M. acted upon the advice of Mr. Cole, and planted a quarter more land than he had at first intended. He had now more than 150 varieties of fruit, which annually yields him a handsome return for his outlay.

The result of his experience had been the establishment of a rule to favor the introduction of no fruit whose origin was not included by the New England States. All exotics were subject to drawbacks which forbid their cultivation with a view to profit. Mr. M. was questioned respecting several varieties of foreign origin, but adhered to the opinion just expressed. He said the Baldwin had suffered more with the severe colds of recent years than any or all other kinds.

Mr. Goodale asked if he knew of a variety of apples resembling the Porter in appearance, which was a better bearer, a week earlier, and would thrive on poor land?

Mr. Moulton replied no, but the variety which was known to him as the Beauty was very valuable. It was a nice apple and was nearly perfect in its growth. It looked oily and waxy, would keep till February and was in perfect condition now.

Several other varieties of apples were discussed.

Mr. Moulton insisted upon having orchards cultivated. For this purpose it was expedient to use cheap manures, such as leaves, rotten wood, chip dirt, bottoms of the manure heap, &c. Rich manures should be moderately applied. The trees should be kept free from moss or rough bark. A neglect of this precaution will be followed by worms. The curculio had troubled his apple trees some of late. They were very destructive with plum trees. Some years ago he had saved two-thirds of his plum crop by supplying his boys with a hook, a sheet and a pail of hot water. Every morning for a week or ten days after the fruit commenced blooming, they would shake the limbs of the trees over the sheet and catch the insects, and then give them a hot water bath.

Mr. M., besides the apple and plum, had cultivated pears and peaches.

A member inquired of Mr. M. if he was acquainted with a good protection against the borer.

Mr. M. replied that a friend of his had recommended rock-weed piled about the trunk of the tree as a sure protection.

Mr. Goodale. Will not any thing answer that is packed six inches deep about the trunk where the tree meets the ground?

Mr. Moulton. Perhaps so. Cement is good.

Mr. Drummond. What of the influence of soil and sun?

Mr. Moulton replied that his orchard occupied the north slope of somewhat steeply descending land—the soil a deep sandy loam, somewhat moist. He had also a small piece inclining to the south, where the soil was light. Pine trees were the native growth. The trees on the southern slope had not stood the severe cold so well as those on the other slope. The warm days of winter may have visited them too suddenly. He had raised apples successfully in a bog hole, where the water plays about the roots all the time. The apple is adapted to almost any condition of generous soil.

Mr. Goodale said the theory that none but fruit of native origin would thrive, was a plausible one, but he questioned its truth. In his judgment, the character of the fruit was determined by the seed, independent of its origin. Among apple seeds, each one would maintain its identity as surely as would the seed of the carrot, parsnip, or cabbage, in any soil into which they might be dropped. A given seed will have a more or less successful development accordingly as it is placed in a favorable or unfavorable soil or climate; but what shall be a favorable soil or climate is not determined by nativity. An apple might have its origin in Florida and yet find its best development in Maine, and *vice versa*. That some trees exist in warm climates, and bear precious fruit, that would perish in cold climates, was true. Such trees, planted here, would never be heard from. But we know some varieties which are perfectly hardy, that are of foreign origin. The *Duchess of Oldenbury*, a native of Russia, which is a very ordinary fruit in warm climates, becomes hardy in a cold climate and grows more so the farther North it goes. The Red Astrachan is a Russian apple, and has its best development in Maine. But the Baldwin, which originated in Massachusetts, gets winter-killed in Maine, and is so liable to fail when grafted on young trees, that he (Mr. G.) disliked to sell trees and avoids doing so when he could: They will do quite well on old trees. Some few localities are suited to them, but there are certain longitudes in the West where they are very poor, being affected with dry-rot. Some apples have varied success in the same latitude. Mr. G. mentioned cases in point. The Newton Pippin, which was perfect in New Jersey, was also good nowhere else except in a few spots in New York and the West. It was so good in the valley of the Hudson as to have given American apples European celebrity. One orchardist netted $9 a barrel on those he sent thither. The Ribstone Pippin, an apple of European origin, was the subject of a great many different stories. While one man recommends that it be the only kind cared for, another man, in another locality, will recommend that it be wholly avoided. But the apple was so remarkably good that every man wants a few specimens. The Northern Spy, originating in western New York, was slow in coming into growth in Maine, but was hardy to the extreme of perfection, having withstood our climate when the thermometer indicated 30° below zero. The Crab, which is found native in Europe and in the South, is perfectly hardy. Mr. G. did not know a late fall or winter apple superior to the *Fameuse*. The Canadians brought it from France. It was moderate sized, brilliant red, flesh white as snow, never failed, and flourished best in Canada. He therefore repeated the expression of his belief, that in seeking for prosperous fruit, experience alone should determine.

Mr. Reed said he had preserved the Roxbury

Mr. Moulton asked how it was that two hoeings fell so far short in these experiments, and yet we hear, from the statements of those who carried off the agricultural prizes at our Fair, that they had hoed only twice?

Mr. Goodale said it might be with these as with prize animals which got fat on nothing.

Mr. True read a letter from Mr. A. L. Burbank of Bethel, an enterprising young farmer, whom he had questioned respecting the practical working of mowing machines. The letter strongly recommends these machines.

Mr. True said: With us it is a settled question that on intervale farms the mowing machine is indispensable.

The informal meeting was then adjourned till to-morrow evening.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. Wasson, it was

Resolved, That Warren Perceival be admitted as a member of the Board.

On motion of Mr. True, it was

Resolved, That an invitation be extended to the Honorable Governor and Council, and to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to be present at the meetings of the Board whenever it may not interfere with their official duties, and to participate in the discussions at its evening meetings.

Mr. True was charged with the duty of communicating this invitation.

Reports were then called for.

Mr. Noyes, representing the Bangor Horticultural Society said that Society was in a flourishing condition, and increasing in influence. It had a Show last autumn, and, considering the season it was unusually good. The exhibition of plums was not as good as usual, but other fruits appeared as well, and especially apples, which were magnificent. One man exhibited sixty specimens, and finer ones Mr. N. never saw, although he had visited many Shows. Pears were very fair, though not so good as in some seasons. Vegetables were remarkably good, squashes in particular, specimens of which were the best he ever saw. The Hubbard squash was particularly promising. Many people had abandoned the Marrowfat for the Hubbard. The latter were better for keeping, and better for pies also. Mr. N. repeated: The Bangor Horticultural Society was prospering and would continue to prosper.

Mr. Anderson, in behalf of the Cumberland Society, said that farming in his county had made very considerable advancement within the past few years. It was just to say that this advancement was greatly due to the action of the Cumberland Society. The last year had been more marked in this respect than any that had fallen under his observation. Within the last three years, draining had been introduced and met with marked favor. The second year's operations had more than quadrupled those of the first. A manufactory of tiles had been established in Cumberland county. The gentleman who conducts it had informed Mr. A. that the demand for tile now exceeds the supply, while during the first year he almost despaired of making it a profitable business. In this connection, he would express the hope that the Board would in some way advise the State to prescribe the making of tile instead of brick in one of the departments of labor at the Reform School. The profit on the manufacture would be as great, while the benefit to the community would be greater.

There had been great improvement in stock during the last few years. This also was to be largely attributed to the action and measures of the Society. Especially had attention been directed to the matter of keeping stock. More than ever, boards and shingles had been resorted to for the saving of fodder rather than to more expensive things. Farmers were fast learning that to keep cattle warm saves their hay, and that consideration for cattle and saving to the owner, go together. Nearly every man in Mr. A.'s vicinity now gives his stock good protection; and the trial is made to see if this mode of dealing will not forward the matter of building up stock more than any system or quantity of feeding will.

Mr. A. said that in a report on the subject of Sheep and Swine made to the Cumberland Society last October, attention was directed to the protection of sheep against mischievous dogs. The object was to see if dog owners could not be induced to substitute for dogs a more profitable animal as a favorite. He would read from the report referred to.

"We desire to repeat advice often given unheeded,—"that farmers keep fewer dogs and more sheep and hogs,' and propose a question for the earnest thought of those who regard the general good. Would it not be better for the State, if every farmer was allowed a certain number of sheep exempt from taxation, rather than, as now, the sheep-killing dogs? which infest the country, and in all the State devour, annually, more than $100,000 worth of property, and within our houses, deal out fleas continually, and hydrophobia occasionally. In all seriousness, we ask our brother farmers: Ought not the man who keeps a dog, to pay a tax upon him rather than upon a sheep, or twenty of them? Would not such a change in the assessment of taxes be the means of increasing greatly the number of sheep, and result in a great increase to the wealth of our State?"

Mr. Anderson enlarged upon the suggestion which he quoted. The pittance which now results from taxing sheep was as nothing compared to the great amount of saving from the taking off of the dogs. Moreover there is not a little feeling among poor farmers on the subject of taxing sheep, and many a man refuses to keep them from this cause. The fact that a dog, whose owner holds him worth $50, is untaxed, while the poor man's sheep, which the same dog worries, is the subject of taxation, operates with no good effect. Let the dog, which is almost always a neighborhood nuisance and an offense to every passer-by, give place to a better animal.

Mr. Cushman said some of his neighbors had lost $200 worth of property by dogs.

Mr. Anderson said he had lost $100 worth in a single season.

Mr. Moulton fully agreed that some action should be taken upon the subject.

On motion of Mr. Lancaster, the following order was adopted:

Ordered, That the Board grant to the Maine Pomological Society the use of this room on next Wednesday evening for a discussion upon Fruit and their Culture.

Mr. Chandler, of Franklin county, (being called upon for a report as to the Franklin County Society) said that he did not propose to give a very extensive account of the Society he represented. He was a new member, and had hoped to hear from others before speaking himself; but others had been excused for the present. He would, however, give a brief account of its doings. The order confined his remarks to the past year. He did not think the comparative progress of the Society could thus be fairly presented. (The chair suggested that the speaker need not thus confine himself.)

Mr. C. proceeded to state that he had been a member of the Society some twelve or fifteen years—but at first did not take much interest in it. He several years since attended an annual meeting, and though there was a large list of members, only twelve or fifteen were present. Eight or ten years ago, the members generally became more active. A new spirit was infused. The Shows and Fairs had before that been held at one place. This was then changed, and they were held at different localities. This excited a greater interest. About the same time a small fee was charged for admission, though many doubted its expediency. It worked well, however, and in a few years the amount so received paid about the expenses of the Show and Fair—some $70 or $80. Two years ago a permanent place for the Shows and Fairs was selected. Land was leased for twenty years, and proper arrangements made at an expense of about $1,100. This placed the Society in debt, but its receipts have already reduced the debt to about $600. The receipts for the last year were $526, of which $468 were appropriated for premiums. The Show was a very good one. The stock exhibited was superior;—the teams were very fine,—not so many in number as at some other times, but in quality a very great improvement over former years. The stock throughout the county shows a marked improvement within the past few years.

In the carpet department there was a finer display than he had ever before witnessed; and in articles of domestic manufacture generally, the exhibition was highly creditable.

The products of the dairy were very superior, both as to butter and cheese. One gentleman, (Mr. Titcomb) also presented samples of sugar, as handsome as any West India production. It had been refined by some new process,—thus showing that sugar may be made from the maple tree as finely as from the cane of Cuba.

The exhibition of fruit was very fine, notwithstanding the season was unfavorable. The display of grapes exceeded anything of the kind he had ever before seen. Mr. Swift presented a specimen of which five bushels were raised upon one vine. He (Mr. C.) had written to Mr. S. for a statement relative to the mode of treatment, &c.

In the grain and vegetable department the products were fair. One gentlemen, (Mr. Harris of New Sharon) exhibited a quantity of onions raised on bog land, which he had drained. They were not silky and of fine grain—but large, and yield plentifully.

Mr. C. remarked that in every department, a decided improvement was manifest of late years, since the Shows were held in different localities. It was true, the Society had recently made a permanent location, and Mr. C. believed that this would prove beneficial. The first place was not the right one, but the present locality was wisely selected and is now generally approved.

Mr. C. would remark in closing, that some members of the Society had been at great expense to obtain choice stock, which will undoubtedly prove of great value to the county.

Mr. Martin, from the Business Committee reported the following additional Topics:

No. 8. *Resolved*, That it is for the interest of Agricultural Societies to permanently locate their Shows and Fairs, and admit horse trotting and other amusements.

No. 9. What is the best manner of renovating exhausted lands?

No. 10. What are the prominent causes of the decay of fruit trees and what are the remedies?

No. 11. *Resolved*, That this Board recognize the great importance of establishing *Market Days* or *Fairs* for the sale of Agricultural products.

No. 12. *Resolved*, That the interests of the State would be promoted by the exemption of ten sheep, the property of any one farmer, from taxation, and the imposition of a tax of two dollars annually upon every dog kept.

Mr. Bean of Aroostook remarked that he lived where there was a difference of opinion as to the subject matter of the 8th Topic, and he should be glad to hear it discussed. The people of his county had had no opportunity of judging of the comparative advantages or disadvantages of the course recommended by the resolution.

Mr. Martin suggested striking out the clause—"and admit horse trotting and other amusements."

Mr. Noyes moved to strike out the clause.

Mr. Dill hoped the motion would prevail. Much time had been spent by the Board upon this subject and after all the matter must be left to the Societies. There was a great deal of feeling in relation to the subject. Some persons say, you must have horse trotting, and others think it a ruinous course.

Mr. Anderson agreed with Mr. Dill, but would embrace the whole matter of the Resolution in the motion. It should all be left to the different Societies. He knew no great difference in sentiment so far as regarding horse trotting and other amusements, as a mere matter of policy. Societies were thus enabled to draw money from those who would not otherwise be interested. As to permanent location, that must also be left to the different Societies. What may be best in one locality might not be best in some other. Each Society could best judge for itself.

Mr. Noyes said that he had made the motion to strike out for the reason that there was a considerable degree of feeling among some persons upon the propriety and expediency of introducing these amusements; but he would withdraw his motion, and let that to strike out the whole take its place.

Mr. Chandler thought the subject of location a proper one for discussion, and that where Societies can make a satisfactory location it was better to make it. At first the changing from place to place may excite interest, and seem to be prosperous; but soon trouble arises. After location all the interest becomes united and concentrated upon that point. He hoped that part of the resolution would not be stricken out.

Mr. Goodale, (the Secretary) suggested that all the Topics would be referred to several Committees who would report the result of their investigations. He hoped the latter part would be stricken out, and the former would go to the Committee. He renewed the motion to strike out the latter part, which motion prevailed.

Mr. True moved that the Report be laid on the table and that a Committee upon each of the several topics be appointed, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. True, a Committee was raised "to collect such facts as may be obtained by them in relation to all Horticultural Societies in operation in this State, and report to this Board at the present, or some future session."

Messrs. True, Cargill, Noyes and Percival were appointed as the Committee.

Mr. Anderson remarked that he had designed to allude to the subject of underdraining. Many farmers in his section had latterly turned their attention to this branch of agriculture. Out of twenty-three farms examined during the past season by the Committee on general farm improvements, in Cumberland county, twenty-one had undergone more or less of this kind of improvement, and the owners had adopted it as a very important feature in their efforts for improvement.

Mr. Goodale (the Sec'y), said it seemed to him a most striking and gratifying fact in agricultural progress, that of the twenty-three farms entered for premiums in Cumberland county, the system of underdraining had been adopted in so many. In his visit to these farms with the Committee, he was extremely interested in hearing the farmers set forth its benefits. They said they had tried it on a small scale, and were going to extend their labors in that direction. A few years since, very few of these men, if any, would have thought of such a thing as expending money for underdraining.

On motion of Mr. Noyes the hour for morning sessions was fixed at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Martin from the Business Committee offered the following additional Topic:

No. 13. If all the manures now wasted or misapplied were saved and properly applied, would any necessity exist for the purchase of costly artificial fertilizers in order to bring the farms of the State to a high degree of productiveness?

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

The Board assembled at 2 o'clock P. M. The Chair announced the following Committees upon the various Topics:

No. 1. Messrs. Martin, True, and Chamberlain.
2. " Chamberlain, Rogers, and Moore.
3. " Dill, Drummond, and Wasson.
4. " Hammond, Moore, and Dill.
5. " Anderson, Hammond, and Drummond.
6. " Norton, Chandler, and Goodale.
7. " Perceival, Cushman, and Davis.
8. " Bean, Cargill, and Norton.
9. " Lancaster, Rogers, and Noyes.
10. " Moulton, Hayden, and Cargill.
11. " Hammatt, Porter, and Cushman.
12. " Palmer, Percival, and Bean.
13. " Wasson, Stackpole, and Martin.

Mr. Norton asked to be excused from serving on the committees to which he had been assigned, for the reason that he hoped to present a topic to the Board, and if so, that would be the only topic upon which he should wish to speak.

After some remarks from various gentlemen, the Board voted not to excuse Mr. Norton.

Mr. Dill offered an additional topic, as follows:

No. 14. Can the keeping of honey bees be made profitable to farmers in Maine?

This was adopted as one of the series.

Mr. True called for the Reports from the several societies.

Mr. Cargill (of Kennebec) said that the Society which he represented, is the oldest in the State. It was incorporated by Massachusetts as the Agricultural Society of Winthrop. It afterwards became the County Society. For a series of years after leaving Winthrop, it was on trucks, and with difficulty the breath of life was kept in it. It was finally located at Readfield, and the shows had been held there for three years. Its grounds (leased by individuals) have been fenced, graded, and prepared for trials of the speed of horses and strength of oxen. It has increased in strength notwithstanding the State Society has held its Fairs so near in point of locality and time; though it was not to be denied that this fact had somewhat detracted from its prosperity. Over $300 were raised the last year and expended for premiums, and for three days the Fair was well attended. Some misunderstanding as to the time when it was to commence, interfered with its full success, but still the receipts paid the expenses and something towards reducing the debt.

There was a fine display of stock, and among the cattle were some full blooded Devons. During the past year the Chester breed of swine had been introduced, with which farmers were greatly pleased, and a favorable change in pork raising was expected therefrom.

It is confidently anticipated that the next exhibition will exceed anything the Society has yet offered.

Mr. Drummond (of North Kennebec Society) said the Society he represented was formed some years since, but within four or five years had located and purchased its grounds, had fenced and graded them, and made all needful preparations at a cost of from $4,000 to $5,000. They had paid considerable interest, and, in former years, high premiums. Last year it was deemed prudent to reduce these and to strive to get out of debt. A subscription was made of about $600, and $500 were raised from memberships and other sources. The debt was then about $2,200. It is reduced to $1,050.

The last Show was very good. The number of animals exhibited was not as great as at former times, but as good as ever exhibited there, and greater in variety—and particularly as to sheep and swine. The Chester breed of swine has been introduced. The general interest had been increased, and some imported thoroughbred stock was exhibited.

Underdraining has been undertaken, and the deficiency in tile has been supplied by the use of stone and slate. The mode practiced is to ditch deep—fill in cobble stone, and cover with slate and brush. This practice is extending, and farms have been much improved. A new interest has sprung up. Clubs have been formed and lecturers procured.

In reply to an inquiry, Mr. D. said that the slate was generally taken from slaty ledges or outcroppings in the vicinity.

Mr. Dill (of N. Franklin Society) said that since the organization of the old Franklin Society, of which many of the members of his Society were members, a great improvement had been witnessed in the various branches of agriculture. Twenty-five years ago, we thought oxen girting six feet to be of good size; now, less than seven feet is considered small. There has also been an improvement in the breed. We have the Durhams—but not many Devons. The same improvement is seen in sheep. Flocks are in every way improved. This is owing to the influence of agricultural societies. Farmers grow more anxious for knowledge, and for reading matter. There were not many rich farmers in his vicinity. Many have felt the need of capital. They have had to pay high rates of interest, and therefore labor under difficulties.

The Society was increasing in numbers and interest. The past year's Show was good, especially as to its stock. As to permanent location, our territory is so like a snake's coffin, long and narrow, that it is difficult to settle down on any one spot. The Fairs are held alternately at Strong and Phillips.

A manifest improvement has taken place in barns and barn cellars, and in saving manure. A great deal of good dressing has been, and still is, wasted, but farmers are waking up to their true interests in this particular. They are also taking better care of their stock, by procuring litter, &c. They have become more humane in the treatment of cattle, and he had observed that the best were those which were whipped least. In this respect the community, as well as the stock, felt the improvement.

Mr. Lancaster (of S. Kennebec Society) remarked that he had represented the Society for two years, and had but little to add for the past year. As an Association, not much progress had been made. Stock has improved, and teams are clean and in good order—are better cared for and in better flesh. New stock has been introduced—the South Down and Cotswold sheep—more attention is paid to sheep raising; and Mr. L. was satisfied that it might be made profitable. Improvement was also noticeable in the crops.

There was no Exhibition last year, it having been merged in that of the State Society held within its limits. While the Society was apparently in a quiescent state, its influence was active, and the vital principle was still left, waiting only to be called into action.

Mr. Wasson (of Hancock Society) said that it was well known that the Society he represented was yet in its infancy. It held its second Fair last year. It was organized two years ago, with thirty members, and succeeded well the first year. The troublesome question was, Where should it be located? Several flourishing villages contended for the honor. To settle further difficulty, it was decided to locate at once. The lands were bought, fenced and graded, with trotting course, &c., at a cost of $2,200. The Society began with nothing, but this cost has been all paid except about $300, which will soon be cleared off. The great object of the first Fair was to *raise money*. They advertised to pay between $300 and $400 in premiums. How was the money to be raised? A crowd must be gathered. To do this, something inviting must be held out. The two Engine companies of Ellsworth made up a purse and placed it in the hands of the Trustees. A trial of skill of the various engine companies was invited. Two premiums, of $60 and $40, were offered. The charm worked admirably. The $100 r paid the Society three-fold. Other companies came in, and the crowd came also, and the result was beyond the most sanguine expectations. This success induced another trial, and last year the Trustees did not wait for a purse to be made up. They offered premiums in this department amounting to $200. The day came; the people came—but not the engines. The price of admission had been doubled. Five thousand people assembled on the second day of the Fair, and seven thousand on the next day. The two Ellsworth companies alone were on the ground, and it was not ascertained that the other companies were not coming until late in the day; and then, as two prizes were offered and but two contestants, one company refused to play, while the other desired to play. The crowd cried "humbug!" and there was for a time amusement enough not only for the crowd, but for the officers of the Society also, though not exactly of the sort bargained for.

Another attraction was to consist of the equestrianship of the ladies. Thirteen ladies were on the list, but the time came, and one adn't "a love of a bonnet," and so could not appear; another's riding habit did not fit the form as perfect as it ought; a third's saddle would not permit the desirable gracefulness of attitude, &c., &c., and the result was that only *one* rode.

So much for the success of our extra attractions. Aside from these, the Fair was everything that could have been expected. The stock and crops exceeded all anticipations. Fine Durhams; choice breeds of sheep, South Downs and half Cotswolds; excellent products of farm and dairy; choice articles of domestic manufacture, were all to be seen. The most of the premiums offered on stock were for imported breeds. Consequently few natives were exhibited. This year, more premiums will be offered for native breed.

The effect of the Society has been very marked. It has set men thinking, reading, and studying, and kindled a desire to farm scientifically, and not at haphazard.

Mr. W. remarked that the population in his vicinity was not largely a farming one, but one devoted chiefly to lumbering, fishing and other pursuits.

Mr. True (of Oxford Society) remarked that there were but two or three prominent particulars connected with the Society the past year, and these having relation to the Fair. The first day was devoted to stock. The most important attraction here was the exhibition of twenty-nine herd of Devons by one man, (Mr. Heald of W. Sumner.) This was a marked feature of the Show, and probably the handsomest collection of cattle from any one farm ever seen in the State. Their uniformity of size, shape and color, and their barrel-like fulness, especially in a season of drouth, attracted great attention. Another man (Mr. Holt of Norway) exhibited fifteen head, being a cross of the Hereford and Durham, remarkable for size and symmetry, combining, apparently, the beauty of both and dispensing with the deformity of each. Mr. H. regarded that breed as the best for that section, and thought favorably of its dairy qualities. That section of the State lacked rich pasturage, and was not, therefore, as favorable for Durhams. A hardier stock is required. The Devons had been introduced and this cross with the Herefords. The exhibition of oxen was large.

Several thousands of people assembled during Fair days as for a holiday. Although there may be some question as to horse trotting, in a moral point of view, in the minds of some, yet the public mind seemed to crave holidays, and the Society had endeavored to gratify this popular feeling and still to avoid any evils which might arise from it.

The income of last year was quite large, and though the Society was in debt a year ago, it was now getting aboveboard. Its influence had been beneficial. There was a marked improvement among farmers generally. There was an air of thrift about them—they had more comforts and luxuries—were getting free from debt. Fine barns, with good cellars, had been built; the hauling of muck and other material for dressing, was practiced; a spirit of inquiry was aroused; a desire for books and papers prevails, especially for our State Reports—an excellent text-book for the farmer. Some of these have been given as premiums, but many claimed that that they should have them aside from obtaining them as premiums. Mr. T. had sent many of them into remote parts of the county.

In his vicinity a Farmers' Club was formed in 1853, and had exerted a beneficial influence. There was a difficulty in equalizing the benefits of the Society throughout all parts of his county. The western part was comparatively cut off. There was a difficulty in bringing stock and products a great distance, and two or three towns, in some cases, receive nearly all the premiums. In the town where Mr. T. resides they have a Town Exhibition, and in the evening an address from some member. This has proved highly useful.

Mr. Wasson thought the Reports should not be given as premiums. To be turned off with reports after gratuitous distribution to others, or with a newspaper, was not relished. He knew of one man who received three premiums at one Fair, and each of them was a copy of the *Maine Farmer* for a year—thus giving him three copies of the same paper.

Mr. Goodale remarked that the Reports were sent to the societies, but were not intended to be given as premiums. As gratuities, where no premium had been offered, they might properly come into hands which might not otherwise obtain them; copies could not be supplied to every farmer in the State, as there were many times more farmers than copies.

Mr. Chandler thought, that frequently a book was more valued than a small premium in money, as it was a lasting token, or memento, of a premium having been awarded to the possessor.

Mr. Percival (of Maine Pomological Society) said that the Society was organised in 1847, with but few members. By the by-laws, $20 paid constituted the person a life member, and $1, a member for the year. In 1855 the Society obtained a charter as the Pomological and Horticultural Society, and $1 was made the charge for life membership. The first Exhibition was in this Hall in 1855, and though the members were few, and but little interest felt, the display of fruit was very fine. The premiums were small—only $15. In the fall of 1856, the Society joined with the Society in Portland, and the Exhibition was large and interesting. In 1858, there was another Exhibition in connection with the State Fair, and also in 1859. The display was fair though not large. The grapes were, however, very beautiful.

The Society is yet weak, though all seem to acknowledge its importance. The Trustees are determined to awaken a new interest. At the annual meeting, the experiment was tried of changing all the officers and the location of them. The settled purpose is to bring this Society upon a level with the Agricultural Societies, and it will be done; and the time will not be long before there will be no question as to its title to a seat at this Board.

Mr. Hammond (of Piscataquis Society.) regretted that he could not report any great increase or additional prosperity on the part of the Society during the past year. The only improvement at the Show was in stock. The Devons have been introduced. The Durhams have heretofore prevailed, but not full blooded. A cross of the Herefords and Durhams has also been introduced, and some of the best judges predict that this breed will soon predominate. The teams and steers were good; the exhibition of domestic goods was small; that of products very fair. It is evident through the county that the Society has had the effect to improve the farming condition. Some feeling about Societies has been manifested and an attempt made to get up a new one, but failed. The attendance at the Fair was large, and it is apparent that the desire for agricultural information is increasing. The products raised have increased, and particularly so, in proportion to the acres cultivated. The mode of cultivation is better; the barns improved; the stock better cared for; the manure more carefully secured, and the farm in all respects better managed.

There had been another Show outside of the Society, almost equal to that of the Society. For some reason, the farmers do not seem inclined to take their stock and products very far to exhibit them. Agricultural science, once unpopular, is now highly esteemed. Awhile since, a lawyer settled upon a farm in the vicinity of Mr. H. He had only book knowledge, and was laughed at for undertaking to farm it, but in his (Mr. H's) opinion he had beaten the whole county.

Mr. Moulton (of W. Oxford Society) stated that the W. Oxford Society was nine years old—was located at Fryeburg two years since. The Society had then $300, and the citizens of Fryeburg gave between $400 and $500. Nine acres of land were purchased, fenced and well prepared. The Show of last year was good, except as to fruit. The exhibition of stock was fine. The Devons prevail and are preferred over Durhams, as better adapted to that section. A breed called the Hungarian was introduced about three years ago, and is regarded by the best judges with great favor. He believed they were brought from Pennsylvania. They are small, of sweetened milk color, good milkers, calculated for sharp and close grazing, and seem to know how to get their living where pasturage is poor.

The ladies' department was very fine, for they were interested in its success, and everybody knows that where they exert themselves in earnest, the word "fail" is not known. Mr. M. said that he came from near the foot of the White Mountains, and that in that vicinity there was much bog land suitable for cranberry raising. Ex-Governor Dana owned a large tract, from which he could make more money by raising cranberries than he could as Minister at Bogota. The soil in his section was adapted to fruit and stock. They were deficient in swine and sheep. Their sheep came from Canada and were the coarse wool Leicesters. The improvement in buildings was noticeable. He knew of one farmer whose barns cost $2,500, and of another who had a barn worth $1000. As to underdraining the question had been, how long it would remain without filling up. His observation had shown him that ten or fifteen years produced but little effect upon the drain. The Society being small, had endeavored to unite with four towns in N. H., but had not as yet succeeded.

Mr. Cushman (of Penobscot and Aroostook Union,) said that the Society which he had the honor to represent had been in active operation five years, and although not in so flourishing condition as he could wish, was annually gaining in importance and strength, as indicated by the magnitude of the Shows, and the improved condition of the stock and articles on exhibition. The stock of neat cattle was larger and of better quality than ever before; there were some very fine grade animals, large in size, and beautiful in form—some of two years old, girting about 7 feet,—although the native stock greatly predominates. The stock of horses was larger than ever before. Many fine and valuable animals were on exhibition; some for speed, some for common travel, some for family use, and others for drawing and for stock breeding. There were many fine sheep, of large size, of heavy fleece, and valuable for mutton. Increased attention is paid to that branch. The show of fruit, owing to a very poor season was not large, yet some splendid specimens were exhibited. Very good specimens of garden vegetables, especially onions, large and handsome, were shown. The manufactured articles displayed industry and skill in that department. The ladies' department was positive proof that they do not come within the implication, sometimes of late years, cast upon the fairer sex, that "they toil not, neither do they spin," for a large amount of the most firm, heavy, and valuable cloths, spun and woven by themselves, were on exhibition, and a very respectable display of fancy articles. In conclusion, he would say that the Society has paid out more money in the past year than ever before. It offered $225 premiums, and paid out $176. There is apparently a growing anxiety to obtain agricultural knowledge, as shown by the increased demand for our Secretary's Report, and other agricultural reading.

On motion, the evening session was omitted, and the Board adjourned to Friday, at 10 A. M.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1860.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In answer to the recommendation of Governor Morrill that the Geological Survey of Maine should be recommenced, the Legislature has appointed a joint special committee to consider and report upon the same. The individuals composing this committee are able, careful, prudent men, and we have no doubt will give the subject a full and dispassionate investigation, and will be governed by the exigencies of the day. If it can be compatible with the existing condition of our finances and the immediate liabilities of the State, or, in other words, *if the funds* will allow, we have no doubt they will report in favor of the measure. This matter of funds has always been the governing principle in this business. It cannot be carried on without an appropriation, and there are but few in the State who would vote to withhold appropriations for this purpose if they were convinced the treasury could, consistently with other obligations, allow it to be done.

Recent occurrences in the Treasury department, which need not be mentioned here, have cast a cloud over this and other needed State enterprises, but from what we can learn, the State will receive no pecuniary detriment therefrom, and will therefore be in a condition to meet such appropriations with comparative ease.

This being the case, the main question to be considered is, the necessity and value of continuing the survey. In a former number, we alluded to the importance of finishing this survey as due to the character of the State in a scientific point of view, and as one of the means of sustaining a reputation for consistent action for her own good, and as a member of the confederacy willing to do its duty in elevating the character of her people in the exercise of whatever may tend to develop our natural wealth and the material, as well as moral resources of the State and nation.

It may not be amiss to turn attention briefly to the value of this survey as being the only means of bringing to light rocks and minerals useful in the arts of life, or economical in value. The survey, as far as prosecuted, did much to convince the public that we had within our territories immense formations of lime, granite, gneiss and sienite, articles of indispensable necessity in building and for other uses. It also brought to light formations of clay, of hydraulic lime, of iron ore, &c., while minerals of less general use, such as quartz for glass, ochres for paints, peats for fuel and for fertilizers, and the like, were discovered to be abundant in different localities and made known. Many of these mineral matters have become the seat of operations from which the public derive much advantage, and the abundance of such mineral matter thus furnished to the arts, in some instances curtails very essentially the supply from abroad, thereby not only affording business to our own people, but enabling us to retain our earnings at home and building ourselves up instead of others abroad who can feel but little interest in our own particular local prosperity.

If a partial survey has been thus productive in unfolding to the public sources of much valuable material, what may we not expect when a more thorough investigation has been made and every part searched by competent persons with particular reference to these things?

Partial investigations, made in a limited way by persons who have a taste for geology, and for mere personal gratification, have been instrumental in bringing many localities of interesting and valuable minerals to light. Accidental discoveries of the same have also been made by persons who were in pursuit of other things connected with their special business, but who felt an interest in such matters and had knowledge sufficient to know that others would be benefited by knowing where such minerals existed.

Hundreds and hundreds of such individual instances could be named, if necessary. We refer to them generally, now, as facts corroborative of the belief and assertion, that a full, careful, scientific survey would be enure, in the highest degree, to the pecuniary profit of the State through the accumulation which would thereby accrue to individuals operating in mineral products. The State that is blessed with the possession of varied raw material, should make it an imperative duty to aid her citizens in searching them out and manufacturing them so as to meet our wants.

Secretary Goodale's Report. We have received the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, but have had time to give it a rapid glance only. We are pleased, however, to note that the main subject brought before the farmers of Maine by the Secretary, for their consideration, is that of Grasses. The culture of grass, either for pasturage or for hay, is of greater importance than any other branch whatever. Indeed, the grass crop is of greater value than that of any other single crop in the world. Notwithstanding this, it sometimes seems to us that it is, of all others, most neglected.

Mr. Goodale has availed himself of all the sources at his command in order to give a condensed but valuable treatise on the subject. A part of the species enumerated, are illustrated by cuts, or portraits showing to the eye more clearly the distinctive features of each. We wish he had been able to have done the same for all of them.

Farmers, as a general thing, are not very conversant with the technical terms used in botanical science, and the specific characteristics of the grasses are oftentimes difficult for any but experienced botanists to understand by mere description. In such cases, a correct delineation will give even to a casual observer, at a glance of the eye, satisfactory knowledge which it might require much labor and study to obtain elsewhere. It will, however, be valuable to the farmers of Maine if they will but put their attention to it. Maine is calculated by nature for a grazing State, and we put the same stress upon it that the old Grecian did upon "action" in eloquence. If asked what is the most important element in the prosperity of Maine agriculture? we would say, "Grass." What is the next? "Grass." And what is the third? "Grass."

The communications from different members of the Board, on various topics, are from practical men, and convey, of course, practical knowledge which will be of much service to the people.

We shall refer to this excellent Report again, and avail ourselves frequently of its contents for the benefit of our readers.

Board of Agriculture. This body commenced its labors on Wednesday of last week, and will continue in session until Friday the 27th inst. We devote a large space in the *Farmer* to a report of its proceedings which we have no doubt our agricultural readers will find of great interest and value. The report, which is intended to comprise everything of importance transacted by the board, will be continued in subsequent numbers of the paper, until it is completed.

Should sufficient encouragement be extended, it is our purpose to embody these proceedings entire in pamphlet form, and issue them at an early day, after the adjournment of the board.

The Treasury Defalcation. The inquiry of the Legislative Investigating Committee into the affairs of the State Treasury have been brought nearly to a close, and we understand a full report of the doings and misdoings of the delinquent Treasurer will be made to the Legislature this week. The work of the Committee, we are assured, will be a thorough one, making fearless exposure of all the circumstances and all the parties connected with this disgraceful and fraudulent raid upon the Treasury of the State. When the Report appears we shall give our readers an intelligible synopsis of all the developments it may contain—meanwhile we refrain from allusion to the thousand rumors in circulation discreditably connecting individuals, hitherto enjoying public confidence, with these transactions.

Young the Counterfeiter. We understand that True F. Young, who was arrested in Boston recently for having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass the same, has obtained bail and is now at large. He was in Augusta last week. He had been engaged for some time before his arrest in obtaining signatures to a petition for the pardon of his brother, now at Thomaston. It is a great pity that he should be thus interrupted in the performance of a fraternal duty.

Careless Coasting. We learn that Mr. Samuel B. Hodgkins of this city, was knocked down one evening last week while crossing the foot of Bridge street, by a boy who was recklessly urging his sled down the steep hill, regardless of the lives and limbs of passers by, and of the city ordinance forbidding such dangerous amusement. Mr. H. was picked up insensible and conveyed into the store of Dorr & Craig, where restoratives were successfully applied, enabling him to be conveyed to his home. We are glad to learn that he was not seriously injured, although the chances for broken bones were largely in his favor.

☞ The concert of the Hutchinsons was largely attended on Monday evening.

Temperance Convention. The Maine Temperance Association met in this city on Wednesday of last week, and continued in session two days. It was one of the largest and most interesting Temperance gatherings which ever assembled in this city. It indicated the vitality and the progress of the Temperance movement in Maine, in spite of many depressing influences with which it has to contend, not less in the indifference and sometimes the recreancy of its professed friends, than in the active and unscrupulous hostility of its enemies. Our limits will not permit us to report the proceedings in detail.

The Association elected for its President, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, and a Vice President from each county; Darius Forbes, Secretary; C. A. Stackpole, Treasurer; and Neal Dow, C. A. Stackpole, Noah Smith, Leonard Andrews, Frederick Robie, Joshua Nye, D. B. Randall, S. L. Carleton, Josiah H. Drummond, Executive Committee, for the ensuing year. Eloquent addresses were made by gentlemen from various parts of the State, which indicated the general prospects and progress of the cause. Rev. C. W. Dennison, whose labors in the moral and religious elevation of seamen are so well known, occupied the evening of Wednesday, in an eloquent appeal in behalf of the movement for the abolition of the spirit ration in the navy, and a resolution was adopted expressing the sentiment of the meeting upon the subject. A petition to Congress for that object was also largely signed by those present.

The following resolves were adopted:—

Resolved—That devout gratitude is due to Almighty God for whatever of success has attended the cause of temperance; and that while men may change, we rest in the firm assurance that principles are eternal.

Whereas, Moral truths are essentially harmonious, and vital principals of reform can be promoted at the same time without necessary collision, it is therefore

Resolved—That to neglect any *particular* form of benevolence for fear that other forms may be endangered by its promotion, is false in theory and injurious in practice.

Resolved—That renewed experience confirms the wisdom and expediency of the legal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Resolved—That direct efforts are now needed to educate the whole community in the doctrines of *temperance* and *prohibition*, and unite all friends of the cause on the total abstinance pledge with special regard to the enrolment of the young.

Resolved—That this Association will heartily co-operate with any organization which has for its object total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks, and the legal suppression of the traffic therein.

Resolved—That we recommend to the several towns and cities in our State, the propriety of instructing their municipal officers vigorously to prosecute *all* violations of the Liquor Law.

Resolved—That the increasing use of intoxicating liquors as a medicine is a great impediment to the progress of the temperance cause, and we urge upon the medical faculty that they exercise great caution in this respect.

The quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, was held simultaneously with the above meeting, and we understand was represented by nearly two hundred members.

Lawrence Victims from Maine. In addition to the names of Miss Olive Bridges of Calais, Bridget Bailey of Lewiston, Mary York of Brighton, and Kazeah C. Stevens of Exeter, given by us last week, all of whom were rescued from the ruins more or less injured, we have obtained the following list from various sources of persons employed in the building who were either killed, injured, or escaped unharmed.

Killed—Elizabeth Towne, Kennebunk; Bridget Loughery, Woolwich; Lizzie Flint, East Pittsfield; Orrin C. Nash, Montville; Abby Pottle, Searsmont.

Seriously Injured—Darius Nash, Montville; brother of the above; Osburn Wellman, Montville; Sarah Furbush, Montville; Ellen Mahony, Searsmont. Miss Anna F. Skolfield, of Bethel, was at work in the mill, and escaped unharmed.

Water Cure. We have received a somewhat lengthy communication from Mr. Ralph Harley Jr., of Sheepscot Bridge in this state, who urges upon the sick, the importance of Water-cure. He has been all his life, until now, an invalid, and has received so much relief from the Dr. J. C. Jackson at the Water-cure establishment in Dansville, New York, that he wants all the world to know of its value. He recommends also the patronage of the *Water Cure Journal*, a newspaper published by Fowler & Wells, New York, and of the *Laws of Life* edited by Dr. Jackson, and published at Dansville, Livingston Co., New York. The communication of Mr. Harley is too long for our limited space, but we take pleasure in stating its object, and this must suffice.

Levees. We call attention to the announcement of a Levee to be given by the ladies of the Methodist Church in this city, to aid in furnishing the new Collegiate Female Institute at Kent's Hill. We have no doubt it will be a pleasant and profitable occasion.

Our readers are also reminded that the Levee of the Augusta Brass Band comes off at Winthrop Hall on Thursday of this week. Everybody ought to be there.

More Rascality in High Places. Mr. Frye of Bolton, a member of the Massachusetts Senate from Worcester county, has resigned his seat, in consequence of being accused of the crime of forgery. He confesses the deed. He criminally used the name of a Boston firm on a note for $3500. Until this developement, Mr. Frye stood high in the esteem of the entire community.

Norombega Bank. At a meeting of the Stockholders on Wednesday of last week, as we learn from the Bangor *Union*, a Committee was appointed to petition the Legislature for a removal of the injunction, and that the Stockholders be allowed to wind up the affairs of the bank. It is understood that the Receivers will commence the immediate redemption of the bills. The Legislative Committee have granted leave to the Stockholders to bring in a bill for the above purpose.

Oxygenated Bitters. Perhaps no medicine of modern times has received such high and unvarying testimonials of approval as the Oxygenated Bitters manufactured by S. W. Fowle, & Co., Boston, and advertised

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LAWRENCE CALAMITY. The Coroner's inquest has been in session ever since the disaster, investigating the causes which led to the disaster. From the testimony which has appeared, we are inclined to think the following theory of the fall, by a correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, the correct one:

The first movement of the fall was from above. The current testimony, although in some particulars a little contradictory, seems to be conclusive to all on the floors below the fifth story, that the fall was from above.

On the floor where, according to the testimony, men were moving heavy machinery at the time of the accident, the weight, which was very great was, however, not greater than when the machinery was moved at its introduction into the mills. But in some way the relation of weight to the power to sustain was reversed. In what did this consist?

The answer, I beg to suggest, before the inquest closes, is this: The hollow iron columns supporting the floor below this heavy machinery *had lost strength*. Though adequate to the support of the floor and machinery above when introduced—and probably to much greater pressure than any at that time brought to bear on them, the constant jar of the revolving shafts, wheels and spindles had produced the same change in them which is known to take place in the wrought iron axles of railway cars after long running. The same change is produced in cast iron cannon, so that after having been fired a certain number of rounds, they are condemned as unsafe, and have been known to burst even with inferior charges. The cohesion is lessened. The fibrous condition is changed to granular. The continuous vibration caused by the machinery, had produced in the upper columns, more free than the lower ones to experience it, a condition of texture in which the cohesion of parts was less; so that the incidental jolting attendant upon the moving of the heavy mass of machinery caused the first rupture. After this, it is easy to see that the crash of the whole was inevitable.

Mr George Howe, one of the proprietors of the Pemberton Mill, made the following graphic statement before the Coroner's inquest on Thursday last.

He said "he had made it a point to visit the mill as often as once a week, in every floor; Mr. Chase usually accompanied me; we went on prosperously till the day of the catastrophe; it so happened on that day that Mr. Nevins had visited the mill in the morning, and returned to Boston; I saw him on his return, and he expressed great satisfaction with the working of the mill; came down to Lawrence in the 2½ o'clock train; and having but a few minutes to remain, hastened at once to the mills. Had passed through the weaving room and the upper and lower carding room, and thence to the third story, the spinning room; coming down to the first floor again, entered the north end of room; Mr. Chase was with me, and as we passed the mules that were there, I remarked to Mr. Chase that they were running remarkably well; we had reached the last pair of mules, and in consequence of a little discussion that arose in regard to them, and caused us to stop there about fifteen minutes we just escaped being directly under the point where the floor above first began to sink. We heard the noise, and instantaneously the machinery stopped running; Mr. Chase and I both exclaimed, "What is that?" or words to that effect; we discovered at once that the columns were falling towards us; then turned to make our escape; felt sure that the danger was pursuing us faster than we could run; doubted whether we should escape; I followed Mr. Chase not knowing, myself, in what direction to go; we went to a door in the northwest corner of the mill; the door came open, and he (Mr. Chase) gave me an opportunity to go out first; passed the threshold, supposing I was going to step from the door to the same level as the floor of the factory; the place I entered proved to be three or four steps lower; I lost my balance and fell to the bottom; those following me made the same mis-step and fell upon me, but they immediately escaped and went out following me. The noise came from the southerly end, and seemed to me like snow sliding from the roof; the pillars I first saw falling seemed to be in the centre of the room; the ceiling appeared to be coming down in the centre; took no notice of what was falling though the southern end; walls and pillars seemed to be falling like a row of bricks; the falling seemed to be pursuing and gaining upon us; could not state how many escaped with me; from the time we got outside till the building was in ruins, scarcely seemed to be two seconds."

The official list of the whole number dead and missing, is now stated to be eighty-eight.

Contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the calamity are pouring in from all quarters, near and remote, and in sums varying from one dollar to a thousand. The amount received has already reached $20,000.

Tuesday the 17th inst., was observed in Lawrence, by the recommendation of the Mayor, as a day of fasting and prayer. Work in the mills and throughout the city was entirely suspended, places of business closed, and the people almost universally attended the houses of worship, where the services were in accordance with the circumstances of grief and gloom which shrouded the stricken city.

UTAH. Accounts from Washington say that the delegate from Utah will, after an organization of the House, present the application of that Territory for admission into the Union. They adopted a Constitution several years ago. He represents that Utah has a population of 100,000, and that if the Mormons were allowed to elect their officers, they would be almost as well satisfied with a Territorial as a State organization, and probably be willing to pay the expenses of their government besides.

VIRGINIA. At a mass meeting of the people of Alexandria, held a few days ago, it was resolved to use and wear no article of apparel not manufactured in the State of Virginia. In nearly all the cities and towns, it is stated, Homespun Clubs are being formed. Senator Mason appeared in his seat in the Senate, a few days since, in Virginia homespun.

A bill is now before the Legislature of Virginia for the repeal of the anti-duelling law.

SAD ACCIDENT. The Bangor *Whig* states that Mr. Geo. Bates of St. Albans, a brakeman upon the A. & K. railroad, on Saturday last fell between the cars near Monmouth, and was seriously and perhaps fatally injured. Six cars passed over him cutting off his right leg and crushing his left foot. He is about 25 years of age.

NEW VESSELS. The vessels built in the Machias District during the year 1859, consisted of 1 bark, 11 brigs, 5 schooners, with an aggregate tonnage of 3754 tons.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. A little daughter of Mr. James L. Legro of Livermore Falls died on Sunday morning, 15th inst., from injuries received by her dress taking fire on the Thursday previous.

ANOTHER. The dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Dyer, of Calais, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, 10th inst., and his step-son, Mr. Henry Christie, perished in the flames.

MURDER AT SEA. Capt. H J. Hemingway, of barque A. C. Adams, from Boston, Oct., 13th at Rio, reports in a letter from Rio, Dec. 8. "When two weeks out, my mate, Mr. Nathaniel H. Cobb, of Camden Me., was stabbed in the jugular vein, with a large sheath-knife, by the man at the wheel, causing his death in a very short time." No cause for the assault could be ascertained.

CAUTION!—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and lung diseases, will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞ Mr. Samuel Clark, of Embden, 80 years of age, while on a visit at Skowhegan, got up in the night, and mistaking the door, fell down cellar. He died the next day from the effects of the fall.

☞ A little boy named Donahue, slid off a wharf in Rockland on Wednesday, and was drowned.

XXXVIth CONGRESS--First Session.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

SENATE. Mr. Douglass offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report a bill for the protection of all the States and territories against invasion, by the inhabitants of any other State or territory; also, for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies and combinations in any State or territory, with the intent to invade, assail, or molest the government, inhabitants, property or institutions of any other State or territory.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition in favor of cheap letter postage.

Mr. Yulee offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Post Offices to inquire into the practicability of providing such a system for transmission of money and valuables as will furnish greater security; and, further, to inquire how far post office money orders can be safely grafted on our postal system. Adopted.

Mr. Sebastian introduced a bill for the relief of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Referred.

Mr Bigler introduced a bill for the suppression of invasions of one State or Territory by or from another, or the fitting out of military expeditions or enterprises against another, and for the punishment of such offenses. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Clingman discussed Mr. Pugh's resolution. Among other things he remarked that two things had made the South disunionists—one was the small vote Mr. Fillmore had received, and the other the manner the raid of John Brown was received at the North. The South had no more fear of a rising of her negroes than she had of a rising of horses. He declared that the election of a Black Republican President would furnish sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. He thought that would be a sufficient overt act. It could hardly be expected that the South would wait until she was completely in the power of her enemies. A Black Republican President could draw away all the arms from the Slave States, and take such other measures as would lead the South open to a hundred John Brown invasions. If the South submitted to the election of a Black Republican President, she would be in the same condition as an army who surrenders at discretion—entitled only to such terms as the victor might choose to grant.

HOUSE. A point of order was raised on Friday by Mr. Leake of Va. as to the admissibility of Mr. Pennington's plurality resolution, and this morning it was passed over informally.

The session was consumed in a discussion, mainly by Southern members, upon the formation of a new Union party and how it should be constituted. No ballot was reached for Speaker.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE. Mr. Brown of Miss. corrected a statement of his remarks on the 3d of January, which represented him as saying that the four millions of Southern slaves occupied a position higher, morally and physically than any other laborers on the face of the globe. What he said was that their position was superior to that of the same race in any quarter of the globe.

A discussion took place upon the election of a printer to the Senate. The election of Mr. Bowman, publisher of the *Constitution* newspaper was opposed by Mr. Brown. He "denounced the practice of taking money out of the public treasury to support worthless and vagabond papers." The debate was participated in by Messrs. Bigler, Brown, Hale, Davis, Clay, Johnson of Ark., King and Fessenden. The ballot resulted in the election of Bowman 27 to 19.

HOUSE. Mr. Pennington of N. J. withdrew his resolution proposing the adoption of the plurality rule. He did so, he said, to avoid confusion.

Mr. Hutchins, successor to Mr. Giddings, concurred with his political friends that discussion anterior to organization was out of place. It has been conducted in exceedingly bad taste, to use no harsher term. The Republican party, with which he was proud to act, and the people of the free States, had been rudely, he might say shamelessly, assailed. Their principles and acts had been grossly misrepresented. Their motives and patriotism were rudely impeached, and their citizens denounced as worthy of the gallows for frankly expressing their Constitutional rights on the subject of slavery. A resolution had been introduced here, saying that persons who did a certain thing were unfit to be Speaker.

Gentlemen were to determine by their votes who was fit or unfit to be Speaker, and that a man who can receive a majority of votes in any way the House may see proper to adopt, is fit to be Speaker. The majority of the House want an organization. The country is sick at the delay of their practical and patriotic action. The House, he said, could be organized by the adoption of the plurality rule, the propriety and constitutionality of which he proposed to argue In conclusion, he moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*, and that the person having the largest number shall be Speaker of the House. He moved the previous question.

Objection was made and a rambling personal discussion ensued. In the course of the session Mr Sickles of N. Y. submitted a plan of organization, upon which, however, no action was had.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

SENATE. Mr. Brown introduced resolutions to the effect that the Territories are the common property of all the States, and that the citizens of all have the right to enter into them with the property recognized by the Constitution; that it is the duty of the law making power, whether it is exercised by Congress or the Territorial Legislature, to pass laws for the protection of such property; and instructing the Committee on Territories in reporting bills for the organization of Territories, to insert a clause requiring such protection, and in case the Territorial Legislature fails to comply, Congress is to apply the remedy. The resolutions lay over under the rules.

Mr. Hale desired to put a private bill from the Naval Committee, on its passage, and a discussion ensued in which it was contended that as the House was not organized, there was no Congress and could be no legislation. This position was controverted by Messrs. Hunter, Fessenden, Crittenden and others. The motion of Mr Hale was subsequently withdrawn.

HOUSE. Efforts were made to obtain a vote on Mr. Hutchins' resolve for the adoption of the plurality rule. Mr. Washburn of Me. insisted that they were obligated by law to proceed to vote for Speaker, without debate and delay.

This action of Mr. Washburn caused considerable hubbub and confusion. Nothing came of this motion however, and a long debate ensued on the question of the right to hold slaves in the territories. The following gentlemen took part—Messrs. Carter, Harduman, Quarles, Briggs, Mellac, Cox, McClerland, Holman, Montgomery, Morehead, and Mr. Covode; after which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE. The session was mostly occupied with a discussion in regard to legislation of the Senate before the House was organized. The question was practically settled by the Chair entertaining a motion to refer Mr. Bingham's bill to a Committee, and the Senate overruling the point of order raised by a vote of 45 to 7.

HOUSE. Mr. Hindman of Arkansas occupied sometime in instituting a comparison between the evils of Southern slavery and the tyranny and obscenity exercised towards the female operatives of the Pemberton Mills by the overseers. He read a statement from the N. Y. *Herald* sustaining his allegations. Mr. Gooch of Mass. controverted his statements.

Farther efforts were made to obtain a vote on the plurality rule without success. No vote was had for Speaker. In the course of the discussion the fact was acknowledged by several Southern Democrats that they had signed a paper pledging themselves to resist, by all parliamentary stratagems, a vote on the plurality rule. Adjourned.

FRIDAY Jan. 20.

HOUSE. An unavailing effort was made to get a vote on the plurality resolution.

Mr. Pryor of Va. rose to a personal explanation. Referring to an article in the New York *Herald* of yesterday, he spoke of the writer, James Gordon Bennett, as being a notorious individual—a wretch who bears on his back the scars of many merited chastisements—a miser at conscientog to the dishonor of his own family—a foul, loathsome creature, whose name is worthy of execration—a fiend, denied the friendship of the social circle—a man covered with inflaming shame and the opprobrium of humanity.

Mr. Clark of Mo. made explanation about his resolution regarding Helper's book.

Mr. Sherman asked Mr. Clark if he would withdraw said resolution in order to give him an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Clark said the gent had had two opportunities, but failed to avail himself of them.

Mr. Sherman replied—The opportunity had never been offered him, and so help him God, while that resolution was pending, he never would explain a word as to the extracts of Helper's book. It had been published everywhere that he was a traitor, but his accusers failed to show any proof.

Mr. Clark said he never would withdraw his resolution. The gent's day of grace was now passed.

Mr. Sherman said when the gent from Missouri introduced the resolution offensive in character and at an improper time and manner, he cut off what he desired to do, viz: to offer an opportunity for explanation. When, three days after, the gent from Virginia, Mr. Millson, appealed to him, he stated that he had never seen or read the book, and had no recollection of signing any recommendation. After that explanation was published, he received a letter from E. B. Morgan, a member of the last Congress, recalling the circumstances under which his name became connected with the publication. Mr. Morgan stated that while he (Sherman) was writing at his desk he asked permission to use his name in connection with circulating a political pamphlet. He consented if it contained nothing offensive or improper, and confided in the judgment of his friend. These were the plain unvarnished facts. He continued at some length.

Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.

SENATE. Mr. Douglass addressed the Senate in support of his resolutions to prevent armed incursions into neighboring States. The Senate was crowded. He was replied to by Mr. Fessenden.

HOUSE. No ballot was taken for Speaker.

FIRE AT PORTLAND. A building in Temple street, occupied by Drake & Hannaford, harness maker, J. O. Jacques' refreshment saloon, and a bowling alley overhead, was burned on Sunday night at midnight. The building and stock insured in the Hampden & Charter Oak Company for $5800.

PERSONAL ASSAULT. On Saturday forenoon, 14th inst., a personal assault was made by Hon. John Babson on Hon. Elisha Clarke, at the office of the latter, in Bath. It grew out of a past business transaction. The *Times* says the affair will probably be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury, if not adjusted before they meet.

☞ T. D. Jones, Esq., paid out to the fishermen in Frenchmen's Bay District, the amount of $36,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool Jan. 4th, and Queenstown, Ireland, arrived at Portland Jan. 19th.

Stormy weather had again visited the English coast, causing much damage to the shipping.

Ship Britannia of Bath Me., from Savannah for Liverpool, which was driven ashore, had become a wreck near Barmouth. The captain and a portion of the crew were saved. The cargo was being saved.

Ship Richard Tamon, which cleared from New York Sept. 28 for Liverpool, has not been heard of.

Ship Venice, from Liverpool for New York, which put into Fayal, leaky, had reloaded half her cargo, when she caught fire and was cut adrift. Some tugs made ineffectual efforts to beach the vessel, but she was carried out by the tide, and was not afterwards seen. The supposition is that she was totally destroyed.

A large ship, supposed to be American, was riding at anchor near Fleetwood, Jan. 3, with all her masts cut away.

The Lucy Atwood, from Tercera for Boston, was struck by a sea Dec. 8, which washed the captain overboad, swept decks, ect. She was abandoned in a sinking condition on the 14th. Crew were saved and landed at Deal.

The Congress. The London *Times*, in an editorial, says that present appearances indicate that the contemplated European Congress will not take place, and argues that the position of England in such a case will be so much better. It says in the event of no Congress being held, that all that will then remain will be to recognize the Central Italian State which has been formed out of the Romagna and Duchies, either as an independent kingdom, or as part of the Sardinian Monarchy, to take our stand on accomplished facts, and leave the Pope and his supporters to their remedy.

The *Daily News* remarks that the projected Congress is indefinitely postponed, and that no friend of the cause of freedom in Italy need regret the temporary difficulty in which diplomacy finds itself, as every month gained confirms the liberties of the Central Italian States, and justifies their revolution before the world.

A dispatch dated Rome, 3d, says that the Duke of Grammont has positively stated to the Holy See that the pamphlet "the Pope and Congress" does not contain the programme of the French Government. The explanation produced an excellent effect on the Pope, and it was hoped that he would not object to be represented at the Congress.

The latest accounts from the continent do not confirm the statement that Congress would not be held. On the contrary, it was reported in Paris that Congress would meet on the 12th of February.

Great Britain. The remains of Macauley were to be interred at Westminster Abbey. The funeral was fixed for the 9th inst.

TWO DAYS LATER. The steamer *Circassian* from Galway Jan. 7th, arrived at St. John N. F. on Friday on her way to New York.

Nothing further has transpired relative to Congress. The time of its meeting is still uncertain and whether it will ever assemble is still a matter of doubt.

The retirement or dismissal of Walowski from the French ministry of foreign affairs has attracted the most attention from the majority of the leading English journals, which construe the proceeding as an evidence that the Emperor Napoleon intends ultimately to espouse the Italian cause.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$6 0 to 8 00	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 05 to 1 10	Clear Salt Pork,	10 00 to 12 00
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 0	Mutton,	4 to 6
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 50	Turkeys,	12½ to 13
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chickens,	8 to 10
Corn,	1 00 to 1 10	Geese,	8 to 10
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	11 to 16
Oats,	37 to 40	Herdsgrass,	2 75 to 3 00
Potatoes,	30 to 37	Red Top,	83 to 1 00
Dried Apples,	8 to 9	Hay,	12 00 to 14 00
Cooking "	49 to 50	Lime,—	80 to 90
Winter "	75 to 1 00	Fleece Wool,	32 to 40
Butter,	18 to 20	Pulled Wool,	32 to 35
Cheese,	10 to 11	Sheep Skins,	1 to 1 25
Eggs,	19 to 21	Hides,	6 to 6½
Lard,	14 to 16		

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices on Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET...Jan. 19.

At market, 1200 Beeves, 100 Stores, 2000 Sheep, 750 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef cattle.*—Extra, $8 00; first quality, $7 00 @ $7 50; second, $6 75 @ $6 00; third, $5 00 @ $5 50.

Working Oxen.—$75, $100, @ $105.

Milch Cows.—$39 @ $40; common, $00 @ $00.

Veal Calves.—$3 00, $4 00 @ 5 00.

Yearlings—none, two yrs. old 17 @ $24; three yrs. old $24 @ 27.

Hides.—6c @ 6½c ℔ lb. *Calf Skins.*—10 @ 11c ℔ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$2 00 @ $2 75; extra $3, $4, $6, @ $7

Pelts.—$1 50 @ $1.75 each.

Swine.—Spring pigs 8c; retail 5 @ 6½. Fat Hogs, undressed none.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, tc. Their hide the fifth quarter, the hide and tallow, at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Total number of Stock Cars over the different roads, 162.

BOSTON MARKET...Jan. 21.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western at $5 25 @ $5 37½; fancy brands at $5 50 @ $5 75; extras $5 75 @ $6 25, and superior at $6 25 @ $8 50 ℔ barrel. Southern is steady at $5 75 @ $6 50 for fancy; $6 25 @ $8 50 for extras; and $7 00 @ 7 50 for superior.

CORN—Yellow, 90 @ 92c; white is nominal at 87 @ 88c.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 49 @ 50c ℔ bush.

RYE—00 @ 92c per bushel.

HAY—Eastern has advanced to $20 @ $20 ℔ ton, cash.

NEW YORK MARKET....Jan. 23.

Flour—State and Western dull and declining—Superfine State 5,00 a 5,15; extra State 5,25 a 5,30; round hoop Ohio, 5,05 a 5,75, common to good extra western 5,25 a 5 35; Southern h'vy—sales 1200 barrels—Mixed to good 5,50 a 5,70; fancy and extra 5,75 a 7,25. Canada, extra, 5,90 a 6.75

Wheat, 1,63 a 1,65 Corn, southern, new, 78c; @ 81.

Molasses steady, Coffee, quiet, Beef more active.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A QUERY.—Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and, in fact, the whole human system. Until Dr Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:—

Valuable Testimony in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.

Having made use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Winsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS, } *U. S Senators from Vermont.*
WILLIAM UPHAM, }
JAMES F. SIMMONS, *U. S Senator from Rhode Island.*
J. T. MOREHEAD, *U. S. Senator, and formerly Governor of Kentucky.*
L. H. ARNOLD, *formerly Governor of Rhode Island.*
WM. WOODBRIDGE, *late Governor of Michigan.*

Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has won it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

Prepared by S W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by EBEN FULLER, J. W. CORBIN, DORR & CRAIG, C. F. POTTER and F. W. KINSMAN, Augusta; J. A. GILMAN, Hallowell, and by dealers in medicine and appointed agents throughout the State. 5

FROM THE CLERGY.

Rev. J. G. Stearns writes:—I consider it the best remedy I ever knew for Dyspepsia. JOHN MCARTHUR,

The late Rev. Dr. Granger repeatedly expressed his belief that he owed his life to the timely use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the Missions in Burmah, he had a severe attack of the cholera, and was immediately relieved by its use

Rev A. Webster, Editor of the *Christian Era*, writes:—"I have used your Pain Killer for many years, in my family, with much satisfaction." JOHN MERRIMAN SMITH.

Rev. J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission, India, writes: "My wife is using your celebrated Pain Killer for a rheumatic affect, from which she has suffered for years, and with better effect than any other of the various remedies she has tried; I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney complaints, with good success." Sold by all medicine dealers

LEVEE AT WINTHROP HALL!

To aid in furnishing the New Female Collegiate Institute at Kent's Hill The ladies of the Association, assisted by others, will hold a Levee on TUESDAY Evening, Jan. 31st, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the above named object. A variety of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale.—Also Ice Cream, Oysters and other refreshments. 2w*

☞ We learn by Mr. J. H. Clapp who is agent for the City Fire Insurance Co., of New Haven, Conn., that the Stockholders of said company, a short time since, with a commendable promptness, paid in $50,000 additional capital, making in all now paid up with surplus, $320,635. The Chartered capital is half a million. All who want insurance in a solid company give Mr. Clapp a call. Good farm risks solicited. 2w*

Dr. L. Block,

PHYSICIAN OF CHRONIC DISEASES.
Professional Rooms, State St. corner of Green, House of Mrs. Rodgers,
AUGUSTA, Maine.
Office hours, from 9, A. M. to 9, P. M.
1y44

Oak Grove Literary Institute.

A Public Meeting of the Oak Grove Literary Institute will be held at Oak Grove Seminary on the 8th day, the 2nd of second month, 1860, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
By order of the Executive Committee.
ALBERT K. SMILEY, Secretary.

THAT'S SO. Red Dog's famous Russia Salve cures burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, sores, bunions, etc., effectually and speedily—it never fails. Sold everywhere for 25 cents a box.

MARRIED.

Augusta, Jan. 14th, by Rev. A. Sanderson, Benj. M. Carr to Paulina E. Clark.

Auburn, Jan. 11th, Silas E. Bates of Portland, to Sarah B. French.

Brewer, Dec. 29th, Harrison B. Sinclair to Almira M. Dorr.

Belfast, Jan. 6th, Lorenzo D. Moore of Frankfort, to Mary E. Durham; Hartson C. Pitcher of Bangor, to Lydia A. Lancaster.

Biddeford, Jan 1st, James H. Fogg to Lydia A Haley; Dec. 28th, Moses D. Moore to Harriet Mason; Dec 27th, Ebenezer Rogers to Mrs Susan Lang; Israel L. Emerson to Sarah E. Hoyt of Harmony.

Calais, Dec. 31st, Charles Stackpole to Caroline Doyle.

Eastport, Dec. 28th, James T. Hickey to Keziah Norwood.

Machiasport, Jan. 11th, Roscoe G. Mitchel to Harriet N. Leighton, both of Machias.

North Vienna, Jan. 7th, Appleton Moore, Esq, of Vienna, to Aphia Coombs of Pittston.

North Waldoboro', Jan. 22d, by Reuben Orff, Esq., Charles H. Burns to Mary Ann Borneman.

Portland, Jan 18th, Henry C. Ellis to Hannah O. Russell.

Perry, Jan. 8th, John T. Gove to Theresa Potter.

Saco, Jan 11th, Silon B. Howard to Mary E. Milliken.

Woodstock, Jan 8th, Nathaniel Gookin of Greenland, N. H. to Lucy Francis Briggs.

West Waterville, Jan. 17th, E. G. Ingalls of Sullivan, to Mary A. Foster of Clinton

DIED.

Augusta, 18th inst., Lawson H Green of Gardiner, aged 66.

Avon, Jan. 16th, Morris Libbey, aged 83 yrs.

Athens, Ohio, Jan. 16th, David Munroe of West Auburn 22.

Bath, Jan 12th, Eveline G. Wyman, 26; Angeline I. Wiggin, 25 yrs.

Boothbay, Jan. 3d, George Rogers, Esq., 73.

Brunswick, Jan. 9th, Judah Jordan, 75.

Boston, Jan. 6th, Major Burt Townsend, formerly of Brunswick, 80.

Bangor, Jan. 15th, Mary Leonard, widow of the late Levi Cram, 62.

Eastport, Jan. 17th, Capt. Joseph Noyes, of U. S. revenue cutter "Jackson."

Hampden, Jan. 15th, Mary Hopkins, 70.

Lewiston, Joseph Fellows, formerly of Waterville, 31.

Livermore Falls, Nov 21st, Jesse Wadsworth, 61.

Portland, Jan. 16th, Frances Jane, wife of Charles H. Jordan, aged 32.

Parsonsfield, Jan. 13th, Eliza W., wife of Dr. Moses Sweat.

Palermo, Jan. 9th, of disease of the liver, Lewis Saban, 69.

Pittsfield, Jan 9th, Joseph Patten, 83.

Skowhegan, Jacob F. Littlefield, 50; Jan. 12th. Martha, wife of Dea Amos Lambert, 61; Jan. 13th, Mary, wife of Daniel Ross, 79; Samuel Clark of Embden, 80

Toner, Wis., Jan. 5th, Lydia C. J., wife of J Farnsworth, and daughter of Dr. James Bates, forgerly of Norridgewock, 41.

Waterville, Jan. 16th, Nancy, wife of Capt. John B. Soule, formerly of Augusta, 67.

Windsor, Mrs. Lydia Pierce, 74.

CHISAM & COBB,

Successors to R. T. BOSWORTH,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive assortment of

CLOTHS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Vestings of every variety, pattern and fabric, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the best manner and style.

CLOTHING.

Over Coats, Frock Coats, Business Coats, Pants and Vests.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A large variety. The above will be sold *cheaper* for cash than ever before offered on the river

Meonian Building, Opposite Stanley House.
Augusta, Jan 20, 1860. 6

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the style of CHISAM & COBB, and will continue the Clothing business at the old stand of R. T. Bosworth.

Augusta, Jan. 19, 1860. 3w6 W. F. CHISAM. W. H. COBB.

Notice.

THE undersigned has this day closed out his entire stock of Cloths, Clothing, &c., to Messrs. CHISAM & COBB, and would recommend the new firm to the favorable notice of his former patrons.

Augusta, Jan. 19, 1860. 3w6 R. T. BOSWORTH

Waterville Academy.

THE SPRING TERM will commence MONDAY, February 26 1860, and continue eleven weeks.

INSTRUCTORS.—I. S. HAMBLEN, A. B *Principal*; SAMUEL HAMBLEN, *Associate*; Mrs. S. K. HAMBLEN, *Teacher of French*; PROF. L. LYSCH, *Teacher of Music*; MISS F. L. ALDEN, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TERMS.—Languages, $5,00; High English, $4,50; Common English, $4 00; Music, extra, $6,00 to 10,00; Drawing and Painting, extra, $4 00 to 10,00.

BOARD in private families from $2.00 to 2,50, and Rooms can be obtained by all wishing to board themselves.

For further information in regard to the Regulations and Studies of the Term, apply to the Principal.

Waterville, Jan 21, 1860. 4w6

Oak Grove Seminary.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will open on third day, the 21st of second month, and continue eleven weeks. The school will be under the charge of

ALBERT K. SMILEY, A. M., Principal,

with competent assistants. Tuition will invariably be required in advance for the whole term.

Application for admission, stating the age and moral character of the applicant, should be addressed at an early date to the Principal or superintendent, Sandy Hill, Maine.

The large and commodious Boarding House in connection with the school, continues under the charge of JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Superintendent, and LYDIA E. COLE, Matron. Board for one-half of the term required in advance.

GEORGE RICHARDSON, Clerk.

Vassalboro', 18th, 1st month, 1860. 4w6*

Monmouth Academy, 1860.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence TUESDAY, Feb 21st, 1860, and continue eleven weeks.

A. C. STOCKIN, A. B., Principal.

ASSISTANTS—Mrs. A. C. STOCKIN, Miss C. A. W. TOWLE, Mr. J. L. WALES.

Every effort will be made to preserve the good reputation which the school has acquired

TUITION AND BOARD.

Languages,	$4 00	High English,	$3 50
Primary,	3.00	Music on the Piano,	6 00
Penmanship,	1 00	Drawing, Painting, &c.,	1 to 3.00

No incidental expenses not above,—per term, 25 cts.

No student received for less than half a term.

The Principal has obtained board and rooms sufficient for all who may apply to him, and he will hold himself responsible that board and families shall not exceed $3 per week, including washing, wood and lights; or 1,50 for those who spend their Saturdays at home. Rooms as low as elsewhere. Please send for a Catalogue.

Monmouth, Jan. 19, 1860. W. WILCOX, Sec'y. 4w6

A SECOND EDITION.

Essay on the Soiling of Cattle,

ILLUSTRATED from experience; and an Address containing suggestions which may be useful to farmers.

BY HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, SEN.

Octavo. cloth, price . . . . . 50 cents.

This is one of the most practical and valuable books for any person owning from one acre of ground upwards, that has appeared for a long time. The social position of the author commands first great attention and it has met with unequalified praise from the best of judges. Just published and for sale by all booksellers and the Publisher A. K. LORING,
3w6 13 Winter Street.

☞ MONEY! MONEY!! $150 ☜

$150 PER MONTH each can easily be made by any person of ordinary capacity in a NEW, USEFUL and HIGHLY LUCRATIVE OCCUPATION. This employment will not interfere with your other business; no capital is required and but very little expense incurred; it requires no traveling or peddling, but gives you the comforts of a home with a chance to make from $150 to $200 per month. This is no humbug. Enclose $1 and address

1w6 C. C., Gorham, Maine.

Hunters and Trappers, Attention!!

THE HUNTER'S SECRET is much used by Hunters and Trappers, by means of which they are enabled to trap immense quantities of game. This is the only sure method, and has never failed to give the best satisfaction. Sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address

1w6* C. C., Gorham, Maine.

L. C. AVERY,

DEALER IN

Furniture, Feathers, Mattresses,

LOOKING GLASSES, LOOKING GLASS PLATES, &c.

Sign of the BIG CHAIR,

Union Block, - - - - Water Street,
1y6 AUGUSTA, ME.

Country Residence.

WANTED to purchase a small Estate in the country, not over one-half day's ride from Boston, price not to exceed $3000; will pay in good productive Real Estate in Boston, or part money and part land in the vicinity of Boston, suitable for building purposes and free from incumbrance and will increase in value. Address J. M., Boston, Mass.

3w6 Care of Box 2082.

F. W. KINSMAN,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

NO. 7, UNION BLOCK,

WATER STREET, Augusta, Maine.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

Fertilizers, &c.

PURE Peruvian Guano, Mapes' Superphosphate of Lime, American Guano, Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, Poudrett. Also a very extensive assortment of Grass and other field seeds. For sale either at wholesale or retail by

JOHN MCARTHUR,
Augusta, Jan. 23, 1860. 6m6 Nos. 1 & 2. Market Square.

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have relinquished to my son, Reuel Smith, his time to transact business for himself as though he were twenty-one years of age. I shall therefore claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. His
JOHN ✕ SMITH.
Mark.

Attest: ALONZO FRENCH.
Fayette, Dec. 31, 1859. 3w4*

Giant Hunting.

AN old juvenile dressed in new clothes.
For sale by 4 ALBERT B. HALL & CO.

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS at wholesale and retail
6 by F. W. KINSMAN.

Troches! Troches! Troches!

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES cheap at
6 F. W. KINSMAN'S.

PERSONS suffering from COUGHS, COLDS, &c., call at
6 KINSMAN'S.

To Cure your Cough,

GET DR. NICHOLS' MIXTURE,
6 at No. 7, Union Block.

ALL THE HAIR PREPARATIONS at
6 No. 7, Union Block.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORER and ZYLOBALSAMUM just received and for sale cheap by
6 F. W. KINSMAN.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

E. VARNEY, Agent, Water St., Augusta.
4tf

New Pens.

ALBERT B. HALL & CO., have just received a new lot of PENS which they feel confident in pronouncing superior to anything in the market. Call in and see them. 4

CASH paid for BEESWAX by
52 DORR & CRAIG.

The County of Kennebec

In account current from January 4, 1859, to January 2, 1860, with Daniel Pike, County Treasurer.

FOR Expenditures during the year ending on the 2d day of January, 1860, ordered by the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of County Commissioners, as follows to wit:

	Dr.
Grand and Traverse Jurors,	$4,396 71
Sheriff and Deputies attending Courts,	942 56
Fees of County Commissioners,	461 80
Salary of Judge of Probate,	450 00
Salary of Register of Probate,	700 00
Fees of Clerk of the Courts,	257 82
Compensation of County Treasurer,	550 00

The Muse.

NOBODY'S SONG.

I'm thinking just now of Nobody,
And all that Nobody's done.
For I've a passion for Nobody,
That, Nobody else would own:
I bear the name of Nobody,
For from Nobody I sprung;
And I sing the praise of Nobody,
As Nobody, mine has sung.

In life's young morning, Nobody
To me was tender and dear;
And my cradle was rocked by Nobody,
And Nobody was ever near;
I was petted and praised by Nobody,
And Nobody brought me up;
And when I was hungry, Nobody
Gave me to dine or to sup.

I went to school to Nobody,
And Nobody taught me to read;
I played in the street with Nobody,
And to Nobody ever gave heed;
I recounted my tale to Nobody,
For Nobody was willing to hear;
And my heart it clung to Nobody,
And Nobody shed a tear.

And when I grew older, Nobody
Gave me a helping turn;
And by the good aid of Nobody,
I began my living to earn;
And hence I courted Nobody,
And said Nobody's I'd be,
And asked to marry Nobody,
And Nobody married me.

Thus I trudge along with Nobody,
And Nobody cheers my life,
And I have a love for Nobody,
Which Nobody has for his wife,
So here's a health to Nobody,
For "Nobody's now in town,"
And I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own.

—*N. Y. Evening Post.* NOBODY.

The Story Teller.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

THE MURDERED CAVALIER.

A Chronicle of Old London Bridge.

CHAPTER I.

THE FIRE ON THE BRIDGE AND THE MURDER.

The river Thames, which divides the borough from the city and the West-end of London, is now spanned by several magnificent bridges, but until the eighteenth century was well advanced, one bridge only, called old London Bridge, united the southern with the nothern and western districts of the great metropolis. The first bridge thrown across the Thames was constructed early in the eleventh century, and was built of wood but this was superseded by a stone bridge which was completed in the year 1200, and which remained, with occasional renovation, till 1834, when it was torn down and the magnificent new London Bridge constructed in its place.

For many years after its completion old London Bridge was lined on both sides with houses, in the lower tenements of which tradesmen of various descriptions carried on their respective avocations, while the upper stories were occupied by their families, and divided into living and sleeping apartments. However, long before the old bridge was superseded by the new one, these houses existed no longer, nor even any traces of them. They had fallen to decay, been torn down, and a stone balustrade erected in their place on both sides of the bridge.

It is unnecessary for us to state that notwithstanding the ancient bridge existed for so many centuries there was a very serious defect in its original construction, the piers and starlings between its numerous arches occupying so large a portion of the water way as to obstruct the course of water both during the flow and ebb of the tide, so that at low water a difference of nearly five feet in the height of the water on the upper and lower sides of the bridge, rendering the passage beneath the arches dangerous even to the most skillful boatmen.

In the early portion of the sixteenth century there resided on London Bridge an honest saddler—a man of substance, and an Alderman of the city, who was a widower with an only daughter, young Mistress Annie, a young lady of eighteen summers, who was so extremely pretty as to be considered quite a belle amongst the younger citizens.

The worthy saddler, Master Wilton, had two apprentices in his house, one named Henry Dormer and the other John Hughes—two lads both about nineteen years of age, and both in love with Mistress Annie.

In the days of which we write the apprentices were an institution in London. They were a self-organized body, having their club meetings and their captains and subordinate officers whom they bound themselves to obey. The object of this organization was to protect themselves from the young gallants, or sons of the nobles and gentry, who professed to hold the apprentices in supreme contempt, a state of feeling which was perfectly reciprocated by the latter, and frequent were the collisions—sometimes desperate in their nature and fatal in their result—which occurred between them; though not seldom the result of this organization led to disputes of a violent nature between different bodies of the apprentices themselves when they chanced to cross each other's path in the pursuit of some particular scheme.

Notwithstanding, however, the prominent part these young sons of trade played on the occasions of the by no means rare city riots, they occupied, no matter what the condition of their parents, very different position in the families of their masters to what they occupy at present. The apprentices not only learnt their several trades thoroughly, but they also enacted in some degree the part of domestics in their master's families, such as waiting at table, never presuming, unless requested, to sit down in their master's presence or in that of any member of his family, and accompanying him or his wife and daughters as a sort of body guard, carrying a club and a lantern, if it was necessary for them to be abroad after dark in the then illy lighted and footpad-frequented streets of London.

Although both Henry Dormer and John Hughes were, or fancied they were, in love with Mistress Annie, this fact by no means interfered with the friendship they felt toward each other. They often talked the matter over together, wondering which of them Annie preferred, or whether she cared at all for either, and either was satisfied as soon as he was certain that his fellow apprentice was the favorite with their young mistress, immediately to resign his own claims.

But, the truth must be told, Annie, though she was a very pretty and a very amiable girl, was also inclined to be somewhat of a coquette, and little wonder, when not only her father's apprentices—as she could easily perceive—showed their admiration in every action, but it was the same with half the apprentices of the neighborhood, as well as with not a few of the handsome young gallants, who came to Master Wilton's shop on London Bridge to order new saddles or to have old ones repaired.

Indeed it was somewhat remarkable at this period of Annie's life what a great number of saddles were needed by the young gallants who were her father's patrons, and how often the old ones needed stitching and repairing. One would have thought that they would have complained of the bad workmanship which compelled them to have recourse so often to the saddler's needle, and that the young gentlemen would have grumbled at paying for so many repairs, but such was not the case. They paid most readily and often insisted that something was wrong and needed alteration and insisted on paying the saddler for his trouble, when the old man said that for the life of him he could not perceive that any repairs were needed and that he had actually put neither needle nor shears to the article in question.

Master Wilton was careful to warn his daughter against the wiles and flatteries of the young nobles and gentry of the court, and Annie was careful to give them no encouragement by look or gesture when they waved their hands to her as they curvetted on horseback over the bridge, or lingered long in the saddler's shop, keeping the old citizen in conversation in hopes that Mistress Annie would pass through on some errand. But though she gave them no encouragement in this respect, she was seized with a sudden fancy to look out of the window at the passers-by on the bridge, and found occasion to come into the shop much more frequently than had been her wont, to ask some trival question of her father, or to seek a piece of twine or cord or some other trifling material while Henry and John—the two apprentices—fancied that she grew every day more reserved and distant in her behavior towards them.

Notwithstanding the friendship that existed between the two lads, there was a vast difference both in their personal appearance and in their dispositions. Henry Dormer, who was the elder by a few months, was a tall, slender, fair complexioned youth with blue eyes and a profusion of light brown hair which would have hung in glossy ringlets on his shoulders but for the sumptuary laws of the day which forbade apprentices and sons of citizens from wearing long hair and constrained them to adopt the hideous costume worn by the boys of the Blue Coat School at the present day, and Henry often regarded with envy the flowing locks of some haughty youthful aristocrat, longer but not half so silky and handsome as his own might have been, or gazed with discontent at the gay and courtly-fashioned attire which set off some clumsy figure while his own handsome form and well turned limbs were disguised and disfigured in the long blue-serge coat and corduroy breeches and coarse yellow woolen stockings that he was compelled to wear; yet, withal, he was of a gentle, loving disposition, and though perfectly well able to take his part, when necessary, in the numerous 'prentice feuds of the period, he was naturally mild tempered and retiring, and fond of reading and rambling in the country amongst the birds and flowers. John Hughes, on the contrary, was short, thick set and dark complexioned, kind hearted and generous, yet possessed of a hasty temper, and too prompt to follow up a word with a blow, although to his credit be it said, his anger was seldom aroused unless he witnessed some act of tyranny or oppression practised by a stronger upon a weaker party.

For the rest, he was a capital workman at his trade—which Henry was not—and when released from his daily duties in the workshop, he was fond of some noisy boisterous game.

Time had been when Annie Wilton had been much more free with the two apprentices than she had shown herself of late years. That time was when the two youths had been first bound in indentures to the worthy saddler, and they were all mere children together. Then she would romp and play with them quite merrily, sometimes showing her favors to one sometimes to the other, leading each to fancy in his boyish enthusiasm that she liked him the best—occasionally causing little bickerings and jealousies to arise between them, which were soon quelled, leaving them as good friends as ever; but of late years, since she had grown to consider herself a young woman, and the boys had grown to be young men, all this was changed. Mistress Annie now stood on her dignity as the daughter of the young men's master, and held herself aloof from them as if she considered them unfitting associates, seldom deigning to speak to them, save when she requested them to serve her with a glass of water when they waited by turns at the table, or when she asked one or the other to carry her clogs or her cloak when they followed her father and herself during their evening walks.

Still it was not always thus. Occasionally there would break forth a gleam of her former kindness and sociability, when she would ask a question or address a few words in return for some favor, or reward some merry observation with a smile.

Dormer and John Hughes both belonged to families of good repute, though Dormer was an orphan, and an aged mother was the sole living relative of John Hughes. But Henry's father had on his death bed bequeathed to the honest saddler a sufficient sum of money to set the lad up in business when he was out of his time, and John's mother, who was the widow of a defunct grocer, who had left her well to do, would naturally do as much for her own boy. There was a rumor that Dormer was not the elder apprentice's true name; that he had a mother-in-law still living; that his parents had been persons of gentle blood, and that for some family reasons, he, at his father's death, had been repudiated by the family. There certainly was some mystery connected with his birth, but this explanation of it might be mere rumor, which loves to indulge in such-like stories. At all events both the lads took it hard that Mistress Annie should assume such airs of superiority, when, notwithstanding her father's wealth—the reward of long years of honest industry—she assuredly could not boast of better descent than themselves, and they often held private discourse on the subject, lamenting the change in her disposition and behavior towards themselves. In this, however, they did the young girl injustice. The change in her behavior was really but the bashful reserve of opening womanhood, heightened, perhaps by a little very natural vanity, caused by the consciousness of rare beauty, and the admiration, which she could not avoid perceiving, with which she was regarded by young men far above her in rank and station; she still had a strong regard for the young men who had been the companions of her childhood, and she was always ready to take their part, secretly, when either of them lay under her father's displeasure, in consequence of some trifling act of youthful indiscretion.

The apprentices slept—according to the custom of the times—in a garret in the upper part of the house, to which they were expected to retire precisely at nine o'clock in the winter and ten in summer, unless their services were needed at a later hour—which was rarely the case—to attend their master and his daughter home from a party, or a place of public entertainment. As they could not always sleep at so early an hour, they often spent some time in conversation after having retired to bed, and one night, when both fancied that Mistress Annie had been more than usually supercilious in her conduct towards them, they thus conversed on the subject:

"It is all occasioned by the admiration of the court gallants," observed Henry, in reply to some remark made by his companion. "Mistress Annie used not to behave thus; there was not a merrier nor a more good-natured maiden in the whole city of London than was she, until she had her head turned by the graceless varlets from Westminster, who, methinks, need twice the number of saddles and bridles they used to require. Forsooth! it is not to bargain with Master Wilton they come, but to raise their caps and kiss their hands to Mistress Annie, and curvette, like mountebanks at a fair, as they ride past the house, while Annie looks on smilingly the while, little thinking that the poppinjays do but laugh at her in secret, and toast her at their clubs as if she were some gay wanton. It makes my blood boil to witness such proceedings. Strange that Master Wilton does not perceive it; but he is well content to take their money, or to give them credit, and rejoice at the increase of his trade. Some day he may have cause to regret that he was so blinded, though God wot I wish no harm to Annie."

"There is Sir George Harcourt," replied John Hughes. "Twice to-day hath he rode along the bridge into the borough, both times, going and returning, dismounting to hold converse with Master Wilton in respect to some alterations in that new-fangled saddle he had made—and both times Mistress Annie was at the window in the upper chamber. I know it, for I saw him wave his hand and smile, and the last time that he dismounted she came into the shop to seek a leathern thong to fasten her bird cage, she said, when I know that she came for no other purpose than to answer the beck of the young cavalier, for I saw him slip something which looked like a note into her hand, while her father's head was turned aside. I noticed that she blushed as she turned away and left the shop. By St. George, I could have stabbed the jacknapes with my bradawl, with a right good will."

"A note! slipped a note into Mistress Annie's hand, didst say?" exclaimed Henry, starting up into a sitting posture. "In God's name hath it come to this? Then indeed is it time that Master Wilton should know that these gay customers of his, who flatter his vanity by telling him that he is the best saddle-maker between Westminister Abbey and the Tower, are but plotting his daughter's ruin. Forsooth! if they had told him he had the fairest daughter, they would account more truthfully for the patronage they bestow upon him. Didst thou see that, and forbear to in form our master?"

"Wherefore? To get a broken head, and to lose forever Miss Annie's favor? For that would have been the return I should have got, methinks," replied John Hughes. No, no; I had no business to be watching her and the graceless gallant so closely, I suppose; but the next time the cry of "'Prentices' is raised, and I discover this sprig of knighthood concerned in the affray—and he is wont thus to amuse himself—my club shall make acquaintance with his head in such fashion that it will be long ere he ventures to visit the city again."

"Strange that girls should be so weak and vain as to be taken with a laced cap and a slashed doublet and the jingle of a pair of spurs," returned Henry. "Why, this Sir George Harcourt is but a lanky, ill-favored, smirk-visaged loon—were it not for his fine feathers. Beshrew me! were I so bedizened, like a fop, I could make a better figure than he."

The pride of Henry Dormer in his own good looks always served to amuse his fellow apprentice, and he jokingly contrasted what he termed the effeminate proportions of his friend with his own more sturdy figure, and thus the subject of conversation was changed, and both young men soon dropped off to sleep, to dream of Annie. * *

The young cavaliers from the court end of the town were wont often to amuse themselves by making a foray into the city, swaggering through the streets with their swords by their sides, driving the sober citizens from the sidewalks, and insulting their wives and sweethearts. When such forays occured, it was the custom for the young citizens to raise the cry of "'Prentices to the rescue!" and the apprentices, armed with clubs, and led by their captains, would sally forth and attack the young nobles and court gallants, who, in their turn, would draw their swords and defend themselves. The results of these desperate conflicts were often serious, for no one dared to interfere, and if either a young cavalier or an apprentice were left wounded in the *melee*, there were none to say by whom the wound was inflicted. The cavaliers were the assailants in all instances, and generally they came off the worse for the affray, but this did not deter them from a repetition of the disturbance at some future period. It was to an occasion such as this that John Hughes had alluded in his conversation with Henry Dormer in the attic bed-chamber.

The opportunity he wished for came sooner than he had expected. One evening, shortly after the conversation alluded to, the apprentices were summoned to attend their master and his daughter home from the theatre, and just as they turned the corner of the street which led to the bridge, their ears were saluted with the sound of a street conflict—no unusual sound at that period—apparently only a short distance off. Presently the cry was heard—

"'Prentices—'Prentices to the rescue!"

Then came the clashing of swords and the ring of clubs upon the pavement. The saddler and daughter hurried homewards more rapidly—poor Annie trembling with affright, and her father alarmed for his daughter's sake. He bade the apprentices hasten on in advance with the lanterns they carried, but only Henry responded. At the first shout of "'Prentices to the rescue!" John had passed his lantern into his fellow apprentice's hand, and had taken himself off to the scene of riot.

"Confound the boy!" exclaimed the saddler. "'Tis too bad—too bad. Always the way with him. He'd sooner be mixed up in a squabble and get a broken head, than attend to his work, any day. If it wasn't for the sake of his old mother, I'd—. But push on, Henry, my good boy, and let us get Mistress Annie safe within doors, and then we'll go and look after the graceless youth. I'd be loth that he should come to harm."

The fact was, that the old saddler was very fond of the graceless youth, John, as he termed his somewhat mischief-loving apprentice, who, he often boasted, would do credit to his own teaching, and turn out to be the most skillful saddle-maker in London.

They soon reached the house on the bridge, and the saddler entered with his daughter, bidding Henry to await his return, when they would both go in search of the truant.

To his astonishment, when he returned he found that Henry, the moment he had seen his young mistress safe home, had set down both the lanterns on the doorstep, and hurried away to join the *melee*, without waiting for the slow support of his master.

Bestowing an exclamation of anger upon both the youths, the saddler, as well as he was able proceeded over the bridge in the direction of the scene of disturbance, directed by the sound of blows of steel and club, and of voices raised in anger, which he could distinctly hear.

Scarcely, however, had he reached the end of the bridge, when he met a party of men carrying a wounded man on a litter. A glance was sufficient to satisfy the saddler that the sufferer was not either of his own apprentices, but one of the young gallants from Westminster. He was about to hurry on, when a second glance disclosed the features of his youthful patron, Sir George Harcourt,

"Ha! what is this?" exclaimed the saddler. "Sir George Harcourt? Nay, carry the good youth to my house, and I will see that he is carefully attended, and returned to his friends. His hurts are not serious I hope?"

"Is that Master Wilton who spake?" said one of the bearers. "In good sooth, it is to thy residence we are carrying this young gentleman. He bade us bear him thither, as he relapsed into a state of unconsciousness, and this good youth was guiding us."

"Is he then so seriously injured?" said the saddler; then looking toward the young man who had been pointed out as the guide, he recognized his own apprentice, John Hughes, who with a dogged, downcast look was walking by the side of the litter.

At another time the truant apprentice would have met with a severe reprimand, but the saddler was so greatly taken by surprise, not unmingled with alarm, at the sight of one of his best patrons lying bleeding and insensible before him, and, upon second thought of taking a wounded man into his house, where, for aught he knew, he might die, that in his flurry and tremor he forgot to show the displeasure he had intended.

"Who inflicted the wound on the young gentleman?" he asked.

"In truth, Master Wilton," replied the man who had previously spoken, "this 'prentice of yours can best tell, for, if I mistake not, he was foremost in the affray."

At this moment the wounded man opened his eyes. He had recovered from his swoon, and heard the remark of the bearer.

"If he struck the blow that prostrated me," he generously observed, though his voice was so feeble that it was scarcely audible, "it was struck in self-defence, for another moment and my sword would have been passed through his body."

"What wert thou doing, thou graceless varlet, that thou shouldst quarrel with a gentleman of such high degree as Sir George?" said the saddler.

"Gentleman of high or low degree, he, nor no one else, shall traduce Mistress Annie in my hearing," said the youth, moodily.

He spoke in a low tone of voice, so low that probably his reply was unheard by the saddler, and at this moment the party reached the house. The wounded gallant was carried within, and the apprentice was immediately dispatched for a physician.

When John Hughes returned with the physician for whom he had been sent, he found that the saddler, with the assistance of his housekeeper, had dressed the young knight's wound, which was not of so serious a nature as had been anticipated, and Annie was now waiting by the side of the couch on which Sir George lay, with pity and compassion depicted upon her beautiful features, while, occasionally, she placed a glass of water to his lips to assuage the thirst of which he complained.

Without speaking a word, and with a scowl upon his features, the young apprentice retired at once to his attic chamber, and the physician, having examined the wound and expressed his opinion that the young gentleman, after a good night's rest, might safely be conveyed home in the morning, took his fee and his departure together.

In fact, the young knight had been more hurt by his fall on the hard pavement, by which he had stunned himself and cut his face, than by the blow with the apprentice's club, which had taken effect upon his shoulder and inflicted a severe bruise, and he soon declared that he felt quite easy and comfortable, whereupon the saddler and his daughter retired to rest, though both were annoyed and somewhat alarmed at the non-appearance of Henry Dormer. The saddler, however, satisfied himself that, as was sometimes, though rarely, the case, the night watch had bestirred themselves and locked some of the rioters in the watch house, and that Henry was amongst these, and would make his appearance in the morning.

"A night in the watch house will do him good," said the old citizen to his daughter, in reply to her expressions of anxiety. "It would have served John right had he been locked up too. The graceless varlets—running away and mixing themselves up in every quarrel. It is well for him the good youth is not seriously hurt and that he bears no malice, or Master John might find himself in trouble."

"But, father," said the young girl, "Sir George confesses that he first assaulted John."

"John had no business there, child," was the reply.

"Neither have these young gallants of the court any right to come into the city and insult peaceable citizens," said Annie. "I felt sorry to see the youth looking so pale and suffering, but I do not blame the apprentices."

"Hie thee to bed, lass," replied the saddler. "Neither the apprentices or the young gentleman are aught to thee."

St. Paul's clock had tolled the hour of midnight, and notwithstauding the brawl of the previous evening, the city lay hushed in silence, when the awful cry of "Fire!" was heard.

"Fire!—fire! on London Bridge!"

Citizens awakened from their slumbers, and with pallid visages, looked forth from their windows to see in what direction the flames were, and the younger and more active donned their clothing and rushed to the scene of the conflagration.

"Fire!" is a dreadful cry to be heard in a large city at any time. It was far more terrible at the period of which we write, when the streets were narrow and crowded, when fire engines were few, and firemen badly organized.

The houses on London Bridge were all built of wood. The fire threatened to consume them all. However, by dint of great exertion, all were saved except that occupied by the saddler and the two adjoining ones. These were consumed to ashes. The terrified saddler had thrice rushed into the burning house, after having been rescued by the bystanders, in search of his daughter, whose apartment was in the rear of the house, overhanging the water. She had not been seen. The old citizen was in a state of mind bordering on distraction. It was only by force that he could be restrained from again entering the burning building, whence he could not a fourth time have escaped with life. Many others were scarcely less agitated and dismayed when it was whispered round that Annie Wilton, the saddler's pretty daughter, was supposed to have perished in the flames; and John, too, and Henry, the apprentices? Where were they! Had any one seen them.

Master Wilton, in the midst of his agony of mind respecting his daughter, managed to make the neighbors understand that Henry Dormer was not in the building, but that John Hughes had retired to bed, and, of course, he was also believed to have perished.

A thrill of horror passed through the vast assemblage; the saddler was in a state bordering on phrenzy, piteously calling his child by name, sometimes imploring, sometimes commanding those who held him to loose their hold and let him perish with his daughter, since he could not save her.

At this moment John Hughes appeared, only partly dressed, bearing in his arms the almost unconscious form of Annie. Dense as was the crowd, a lane was made for him, and the young man proudly passed along with his beautiful burthen until he bore her unharmed to her father. The old man clasped her in his arms and wept for joy, calling down blessings upon her deliverer.

When the excitement occasioned by this deed of heroism on the part of the young apprentice had somewhat subsided, John Hughes explained that on hearing the first alarm of fire, and discovering that the lower floor of his master's dwelling was enveloped in flames, he had escaped from the window of the attic and reached the parapet of the bridge in the rear of the house by clinging to and sliding down the water pipe. From this position there was no mode of egress. The flames were burning furiously all around him. He had plunged from the bridge into the river, and swam to a boat which had luckily put off from the shore and had just reached it, and was in the act of being helped aboard by the boatman, when he heard the voice of Annie crying for help. Turning his head, he saw her at the window of her bedroom, the flames rapidly making their way toward her. He begged the boatman to pull underneath the bridge and receive her when he should call upon her to drop herself into the water. This the man had refused to do—perhaps wisely—for, as he had said, the boat would be swept beneath the arches by the current already alluded to at the commencement of this story, and the lives of all would be lost. He had then swam back to the bridge and had managed, he scarcely knew how, to climb up the abutments, and by that means to reach Annie's room, when, taking the young girl in his arms, he had leaped with her into the water, clear of the current caused by the narrow arches, and the boatman had then pulled near enough to receive them both on board, and he, (the apprentice,) had borne the terrified and half unconscious girl to her father.

Loud and sincere were the praises of the young man's courage and humanity, but his sweetest reward were the thanks of Annie herself, and her acknowledgement that to his courage she owed her life. He had escaped with some slight burns but he felt that he would gladly have perished in the flames, if by so doing he could have saved her.

Scarcely, however, had the young girl recovered her perfect consciousness when she bethought herself of the young knight, Sir George Harcourt. "What has become of him?" she asked. "Is he saved?"

Strange to say, in the terror of the hour, wholly engrossed by fears for his daughter's safety, the saddler had entirely forgotten his wounded guest. Nor had John Hughes thought of him in his anxiety and fear for Annie.

That he had been burnt to death in the house, appeared a matter of certainty, though nothing could be done in the way of search till daylight, for the ruins were still smouldering. Again the saddler was harassed with fear and anxiety. He cared little for his house and furniture since his child's life was saved, but independently of his pity for the poor young man's fate, he feared he might get into trouble—he scarcely knew how or why—in consequence of Sir George having been taken into his dwelling, after having been beaten by his own apprentice, and having been left there to perish. It was a perilous matter in the "good old times" to incur the displeasure of the rich and powerful, and the friends of Sir George Harcourt were known to be high in favor at court.

As soon as day dawned, and it was possible to tread among the still smoking ruins, a number of men went to search for the body of the unfortunate young knight. It was discovered beneath a heap of charred ruins, which had fallen in upon and prevented it from being utterly consumed. Still the body was so frightfully burnt and mangled that the features could not be recognized, but the remnant of clothing and a diamond ring still on one of the skeleton fingers, afforded sufficient proof of its identity. It was a horrible sight to witness, and more horrible still to discover that the unhappy youth had been cruelly murdered before the fire had broken out. The broken blade of a knife was found buried in his breast, and the handle was found lying near the corpse. On the handle was engraved the name of "John Hughes." The knife was also recognized by the saddler as having belonged to his apprentice. Indeed the young man himself boldly confessed that he was the owner of the weapon, but stoutly denied that he knew aught of the murder of Sir George Harcourt, or how the knife, which had been in his pocket during the evening, had passed from his possession. All his denials were of no avail. He was seized by the officers of justice, and, amidst the execrations of those who but a few hours before loaded him with praise for his courage and humanity, hurried to prison.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE YANKEE GIRLS.

The women of New England, and particularly those of Massachusetts, earn millions of dollars annually, in various branches of industry which have been introduced in modern times. In one part of Massachusetts, female labor is employed upon binding shoes; in another district, braiding straw is the leading pursuit; in a neighboring county, palm leaf is converted into hats and bonnets by women; and in the seaport villages clothing is made by the female residents for large dealers in Boston. The effect of this home industry upon a large scale has been the withdrawal of nearly the whole native force from the factories, and the substitution of foreigners in manufacturing villages; while, in the matter of domestic service, the native women have almost wholly left the field, much to the regret and annoyance of housekeepers; and we apprehend that if the amount of the aggregate wealth of the women of Massachusetts could be ascertained, the sum would surprise everybody. They form a large class of the depositors in Savings Banks, and there is hardly a corporation within our borders that has not females among its share-owners. The independent industry of our New England women adds largely each year to the aggregate wealth of the community.

I WAS ONCE YOUNG.

It is an excellent thing for all who are engaged in giving instructions to young people, frequently to call to mind what they were themselves when young. This practice is one which is most likely to impart patience and forbearance, and to correct unreasonable expectations. At one period in my life, when instructing two or three young people to write, I found them, as I thought, unusually stupid. I happened about this time to look over the contents of an old copy-book written by me when I was a boy. The thick upstrokes, the crooked down-strokes, the awkward joining of letters and the blots in the book, made me completely ashamed of myself, and I could at the moment have hurled the book into the fire. The worse, however, I thought of myself, the better I thought of backward scholars. I was cured of my unreasonable expectations, and became in future doubly patient and forbearing. In teaching youth, remember that you once were young, and in reproving youthful errors, endeavor to call to mind your own.

THE letters that one has written are like monumental tablets set up along life's way, each marking a dead Past; something of him that has perished by the roadside; a fancy, a purpose, or a hope; each phase of thought, until his evening star grew round and full and set behind the cold gray cloud of night.

A good many persons abhor the ocean after one encountering it. They would like to hint to Neptune that he would very much improve his paternal estate by levelling, and still more by draining it; they think that it must be a sorry pleasure-garden that is all fish-pond.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG CREDIT AND AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

THE Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company have over 600 000 ACRES OF LAND,

lying along the line of their Railroad, in the State of Missouri, which was granted by Act of Congress, to aid in the construction of their road. The country along this line is well watered and has handsome belts of timber along the streams; and much of the country has fine coal underlying it but a little distance below the surface. The adaptation of this Soil and Climate to such an unusual variety of products, must render the profits of the farming more certain and steady than in almost any other district of our country; while the

LIBERAL TERMS OF SALE,

giving Long Credits at Low Rates of Interest, now put a prosperous home within the reach of all who seek for a rich soil and genial climate in the growing West. The greater part of these lands are within six, and all within fifteen miles of the Railroad, which is now completed and open for use throughout its entire length, (206 miles,) from the city of Hannibal, on the Mississippi River—where freights go to St. Louis at from $1 to $2 per ton, and to Chicago at from $4 to $6—to the city of St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, forming the Great Trunk Line to Kansas Nebraska, Western Iowa, and the whole valley of the Missouri; running through a country which is unsurpassed by any in the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the extent of its mineral resources.

☞ Its latitude adapts it to a greater variety of products than lands either north or south of it, and its position is such as to command both northern and southern markets.

☞ Each person purchasing land will receive a ticket for one trip between Hannibal and the nearest Station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to the property purchased. For further information apply at the Land Office of the Company, or address by letter, JOSIAH HUNT, Land Commissioner, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, Hannibal, Mo.

WILLIAM CARSON,
Secretary Land Depot, Hannibal, Mo.

32tf

To Tanners and Manufacturers OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

WE, the undersigned, take the liberty to invite your attention to our new process of tanning, viz:—With Sweet Fern, patented Oct. 13th, 1858. We claim and have demonstrated the fact, that our process of tanning is superior to any process known in this or any other country at the present time. The material we use in our process, is cheaper than any other material now in use; for the following reasons, viz:—It produces an article of leather, equal in all respects, and superior in some, to either French or German leather, and consequently the leather will bring twenty-five per cent. more than leather tanned with bark. It is as cheap as bark at two dollars per cord, as applied by our process to the purpose of tanning.

The time occupied in tanning is not over one-fourth of the time occupied in the process of tanning with bark.

A Tannery can be built with one-fourth the expense that a tannery can be to tan the same amount of leather with bark. We use no power for grinding and all other power is unnecessary except for preparing and fitting the hides and skins, which is done in the usual way.

It is equally adapted to all kinds of tanning, producing wax, sole, harness or band, superior to Hemlock or Oak. We tan calf skins 10 lbs. average in ten days, wax in thirty days, sole, band and harness in sixty days, of the qualities above mentioned.

Our process produces greater weight than can be produced by any other material, producing an article of leather of the same quality.

Our process requires not over one-fourth the labor to produce the same amount of leather that it does by the bark process.

Tanneries are in full operation at Branch Mills, China; and at South China, where the operations can be witnessed by those who desire information relative to the subject, and at which place process and skins are kept on hand for sale, and where specimens can at all times be seen.

The leather has been in use one year, and has given universal satisfaction, especially in the quality of durability, and in its being water proof. The complexion and the appearance of the leather and the numerous certificates in our possession, will satisfy the most incredulous that the leather is all we claim it to be.

We say we challenge investigation, and presume we hazard nothing in saying (when we take into account the amount of hides tanned in New England and New York, the amount of leather consumed in the United States, the scarcity of Bark and high price of other tanning materials, necessarily rendering the leather at a high price, making it very expensive to the consumer), that our discovery must ultimately prove of vast public benefit, not only to the producer and consumer of leather, but to the agricultural world, as Fern can be cultivated, if need be, as well as grass or grain. A substitute for bark has long been wanted; time and money have been spent in experimenting to make this discovery. We claim, that, after having spent years in investigations, to have made the desired discovery, and we again say that we think we hazard nothing in reputation when we declare that the material is abundant, growing extensively in New England and in most parts of the United States.

We are now prepared to sell individual and territorial rights. All communications addressed to HARRINGTON & RUSSELL, at South China or at Palermo, will be promptly attended to.

South China, Aug. 1859. HARRINGTON & RUSSELL. 6m36

PAPER HANGINGS.
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PARLOR PAPERS.
PARLOR PAPERS.
PARLOR PAPERS.

HALL PAPERS.
HALL PAPERS.
HALL PAPERS.

DINING ROOM PAPERS.
DINING ROOM PAPERS.
DINING ROOM PAPERS.

CHAMBER PAPERS.
CHAMBER PAPERS.
CHAMBER PAPERS.

KITCHEN PAPERS.
KITCHEN PAPERS.
KITCHEN PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS for 5 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 8 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 10 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 12½ cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 15 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 16½ cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 20 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 25 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 33 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 37½ cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 50 cents.
PAPER HANGINGS for 62½ cents.

GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 67½ cents.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 75 cents.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 83 cents.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 87½ cents.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 1 dollar.
GILT PAPER HANGINGS for 1,25 cents.

VELVET PAPER HANGINGS for 2 dollars.

BORDERS from 1 cent to 25 cents per yard.

Largest Assortment ever on the Kennebec.
ALBERT B. HALL & CO.
45tf Augusta, Maine.

Farm and Stock for Sale.

I AM now offering for sale my farm, pleasantly situated in the town of Strong, two miles from Strong Village, in the County of Franklin, and twelve miles from Farmington Hill, the present terminus of the Railroad, and two miles from the line of the contemplated extension of said road.

Said Farm consists of 200 acres of land divided into PASTURE, MOWING AND TILLAGE GROUNDS, together with 50 acres of wood-land, and 4 acres of young orchard, with a good opening for a crop next year; has about 800 rods of stone wall; ample and convenient dwelling, wood and hog houses; two large barns, shed and sheep-house in good repair; and as a stock and wheat farm, and for convenience to mills, &c., is equalled by few farms in this vicinity.

My stock, all of which is likely, consists of one yoke of oxen, 7 years old; one yoke of Durhams, 3 years old; one grade cow; one Durham cow, 3 years old; three grade heifers, 2 years old; 2 yoke grade steers, 1 year old; 2 Durham heifer calves; 2 Durham bull calves; 1 mare, 6 years old; 1 horse, 4 year- old; 1 horse, 3 years old; 80 sheep; 75 tons of hay; sleigh; wagon and harness, farming utensils, &c.

TERMS.—For farm, $1000 cash, and liberal credit for balance. Stock, hay, &c., cash.

47 H. W. WORMELL.

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in Alna, and about three-fourths of a mile north west of the head of the tide on the west side of the Sheepscot river, containing 75 acres of good land, equally divided into

MOWING, TILLAGE AND PASTURAGE:

cuts 35 tons of hay; has a good orchard, mostly engrafted fruit; the buildings are very good. Said farm is located within three-fourths of a mile of two stores, three-fourths of a mile of a saw and two grist-mills; about the same distance from meeting and school-house, and within nine miles of Damariscotta, Wiscasset, and Richmond Villages, and ten of Gardiner, where good markets may always be found. There is, also, a good shingle mill on the farm which will saw three M shingles every day in the year. Call and examine for yourselves.

The above property will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

Alna, Nov. 24, 1859. 50tf DAVID C. POTTLE.

An Old Story Newly Told.

BOSWORTH

KEEPS FINE CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, and will sell CHEAP FOR CASH

BOSWORTH'S

Stock of Over Coats, Frocks, Business and Sack Coats was never so large at this season. Great inducements are offered to one and all.

BOSWORTH'S

Stock of Furnishing Goods is *immensely* large, including Under Shirts and Drawers, which are *very cheap.*

BOSWORTH

Has a desirable stock of all kinds of Goods for Coats, Pants and Vests, which will be made to Order in point of *style* and *workmanship*, not to be surpassed.

Senators, Representatives, and everybody else, are invited to call at Meonian Buildings, Nearly opposite Stanley House.

Augusta, Dec. 27, 1859. 2

New Millinery for Fall and Winter.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the Ladies of Augusta and vicinity that they have received and shall continue to receive during the season a full assortment of

BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, ETC., ETC.

MISS HOWE still remains Superintendent of our millinery department.

Country Milliners supplied at low rates.

☞ A new entrance has been opened from the street, for access to the Millinery Department. W JOSEPH & CO.

Sept. 1859. 41

Call and See!

IF YOU want any article that you *cannot* find, or if you *can*, do not purchase until you call at PARSONS', just above the bridge. He has just returned from Boston with a large stock of Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware; Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, Paper Hangings, and in fact every article that was *ever seen* in a Variety Store, you will find in HIS, which, together with his former full stock, makes it decidedly the best place to purchase anything you want there is on the river.

JOHN PARSONS,
Augusta, May, 1859. 20 No 9 Bridges Block.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large lot of Calf Skins of medium and heavy weight, which he offers for sale. These skins are tanned by Messrs. HARRINGTON & RUSSELL'S new mode, viz: With sweet Fern. Those who wish to purchase a prime article would do well to call and examine this leather before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders for leather can be addressed to the subscriber.

South China, July 20, 1859. 32tf ALVIN BROWN.

The Maine State Plow AND CULTIVATOR FACTORY,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

FARMERS' and Wholesale Dealers, Call and see JOHN W HANSON'S New Stock of Polished Plows and Cultivators Factory, North End Deering's Bridge, Portland, Me. 20tf

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL,

IS a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint